"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds south.

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UNUSUAL MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

Army Chiefs Holding Frequent Conferences in Odessa.

Volunteer Fleet Officials Warned That the Government May Soon Require All the Vessels.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—Unusual activity continues in South Russian military circles, says the Moscow correspondent of The Times. Frequent conferences are held in Odessa by military chiefs from South Russia, the Caucasus, and even Transcaucasia. Scarcely a day passes without the arrival of staff officers from Ekaterinoslav, Bendery, Tiraspol, Tiflis, and Sevastopol. Unusually exhaustive inspections of troops are being held throughout the South.

Large orders for ammunition cases, &c., have just been placed in various towns by the War Office, and the Government magazines have been accumulating unusually large quantities of stores for some time.

The feeling that this activity is not without meaning is enhanced by the news that the Volunteer Fleet authorities have been warned by the Government that provision must be made for the contingency of the expeditious withdrawal of the whole fleet of vessels from service under the commercial flag between Odessa and the Far East in a few weeks.

RUSSIAN STEP DIRECTED AGAINST AMERICAN JEWS.

New Rule Regarding the Viseing of Passports May Be a Result of the Kishineff Agitation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The notification of the Russian Government to the State Department that hereafter passports issued to American citizens intending to travel in Russia will be vised only at Washington, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, is evidently intended to add to the restrictions already imposed by Russia upon American citizens of the Jewish faith who desire to visit that country.

Russia forbids the entrance of Jews into her territory unless by special permission, and then only for a period that must be specified in the application for a permit. This restriction is rigidly imposed, and no citizen of the United States can have his passport vised at the Russian Embassy or at any Consulate of that country unless he declares that he is not of the Jewish faith. The applicant for a passport is interrogated by the Russian Consul on this point, and the Russian Government in a printed circular letter to the Powers explains that Jews are excluded from Russian territory, except by special permission, all people of the Jewish faith.

No cause was assigned by the Russian Chargé in the notification to the State Department of the new order of his Government, but it is inferred at it springs from the expressions of disapproval by the American people of the treatment of the Jews at Kishineff.

The proscription of American citizens of Jewish faith has been made the subject of action by the House of Representatives on several occasions, and the State Department has made it a subject of remonstrance, but Russia has persistently refused even to modify her rule on this point. There are no exceptions to the rule. It is enforced against all citizens of Jewish faith, high or low, rich or poor. It has occasionally happened that the rule has been suspended after much correspondence, but in every instance the permission was granted for a few days only, the period of stay in Russia being specified in the permit. The exclusion is not applied to American citizens of any other faith.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg is printed to-day which says that the statement published in the American papers to the effect that there has been a change in the method of issuing passports for travelers intending to visit Russia is untrue. It is added that the rule which has always been in force, and remains unchanged, is that Ambassadors and Consuls General may vise passports, but that honorary Consuls may not.

This dispatch does not affect the facts given in the foregoing. The rule is that Ambassadors, Consuls General, and Consuls may vise passports, and Russia has a Consul General at New York and Consuls at Chicago and San Francisco. These three Consular officers, with the Ambassador at Washington are the only Russian officials who now have authority to vise passports of citizens intending to visit Russia. At Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Portland, Me., and Philadelphia Russia is represented by Vice Consuls, some of whom are American citizens, and at Manila, Philippines, and Galveston, Texas, Russia's Consular representatives are Acting Vice Consuls. Nine of these has authority under the new rule to vise passports.

NO FOREIGN CONTROL FOR THE CUNARD LINE.

Shareholders Adopt New Articles—Also Confirm Agreement with British Government for Building of Two Vessels.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The shareholders of the Cunard Steamship Company at a meeting here to-day unanimously approved the proposed changes in the articles of association and confirmed the agreement with the British Government. This agreement, the Chairman, Lord Inverclyde, asserted, did not constitute subsidizing the company, but only "paying for services rendered."

Lord Inverclyde reiterated the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Government.

An amendment to the effect that, in view of the possibility of the United States imposing duties on freight and passengers carried by British ships, the alteration of the articles should be postponed until the agreement between the Government and the International Mercantile Marine Company was signed was submitted at the meeting, but was subsequently withdrawn.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company yesterday was called to consider a series of resolutions, of which the following were the principal:

To alter the articles of association by substituting for Clause 2 a new clause which provides that it is to be regarded as a cardinal principle of the company that it is to be and remain under British control, and that accordingly no foreigner shall be qualified to hold office as a Director or to be employed as a principal officer, and no shares in the company shall be held by or in trust for or be in any way under the control of any foreigner or foreign corporation or of any corporation under foreign control. Whenever a majority of the Directors certify that there is reason to believe that any share of the company is held by or in trust for or is in any way under the control of a foreigner or foreign corporate body, or any corporate body under foreign control, the holder of such share shall be called upon to prove that the share is not so held, and if such proof is not given the Directors shall call for the transfer of such share, and unless this is done the share shall be sold or transferred by the Directors.

A new clause provided that "every transfer of any share must contain a declaration that the transferee is a natural-born British subject who has never become a citizen or subject of any foreign State, or that he is a naturalized British subject; when the transfer is to a corporation a declaration is to be made that the corporation is not a foreign one or under foreign control."

Another new clause empowers the company to enter into any agreement with the Government or any department thereof in regard to the carrying of mails, the building of vessels, the placing of all or any of the vessels of the company at the disposal of the Government, whether by sale or hire or otherwise. The company may issue "to any nominee or nominees of the Government a share or shares of the company carrying such voting power as the Directors shall think fit." The capital of the company is to be increased to £2,000,020 by the creation of a new share, "to be called the Government share, and only to be called the Government share and only to be issued to a nominee or nominees of the Government."

The Government will pay over £1,000,000 for the construction of two additional steamships for the Cunard Line.

SENATOR DAVIS'S WIDOW WEDS.

Her Marriage to Hunter Doll a Surprise to Her Relatives and to Washington Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Mrs. Annie Agnew Davis, the widow of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, was married here this noon to Hunter Doll of Nashville, Tenn. The announcement of the wedding was a complete surprise to official and social friends of the bride.

Mrs. Davis was a devoted helpmate to the distinguished Minnesota Senator and assisted him diligently in much of his professional and political work. She was born in Minnesota, and from early childhood was regarded as a remarkable beauty. She became the wife of Gov. Davis after he had served as Governor of the State and three times witnessed his election to the Senate and shared intimately in his prominence socially in Washington.

She was in Alaska when he was named by President McKinley to serve as one of the Commissioners to represent the United States in negotiating the treaty with Spain, and as soon as word of the appointment reached her hurried to New York, arriving there within half an hour of the sailing of the steamship.

Reaching Paris with a single dress and baggage limited to the contents of a handbag, Mrs. Davis enjoyed a social success rarely enjoyed by any American woman abroad. Her husband's ability as an international lawyer made his service on the commission of inestimable value to this country, and the two were feted and honored wherever they went. While on this sojourn abroad Mrs. Davis made the acquaintance of the ex-Empress Eugenie.

Since the death of the Senator Mrs. Davis has made her home in Washington. The remains of Senator Davis were at first buried in St. Paul, but owing to differences between citizens of Minnesota and the widow in regard to the monument which it was proposed to erect to his memory, she had his body removed to Arlington, where last Decoration Day a bronze bust of Senator Davis by Chevalier Trentanove was unveiled. Mrs. Davis has been occupied at intervals for the past two years in preparing Gov. Davis's papers and manuscripts, with a view to publishing a memoir.

The acquaintance which led to the marriage to-day began three months ago. Hunter Doll first met Mrs. Davis in Washington, except that he is a fine-looking, athletic young man, and that he served through the Spanish war as a volunteer in Cuba. The bride and bridegroom, after a wedding breakfast, set out on a honeymoon in the mountains of Virginia.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—Mrs. Davis's relatives in St. Paul knew nothing of her marriage to Mr. Doll until notified by a reporter. They were wholly unaware that she contemplated marriage, and are not acquainted with Mr. Doll. Her sister, Mrs. Paul Knaack, expressed great surprise upon hearing the news.

JEWELER FATALLY HURT.

Parker Dodd of Newark Thrown from His Host's Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

EATONTOWN, N. J., July 29.—Parker Dodd, a jeweler of Newark, was thrown from a horse near this place this evening and received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

He had come to the shore for the day as the guest of Harry Durand at Elberon. A horseback ride was agreed upon. Mr. Durand rode his favorite steed, a high-spirited animal, and his guest rode Mrs. Durand's horse.

They were returning home when they decided to exchange horses, Mr. Dodd mounting Mr. Durand's horse. The animal soon got beyond control of Mr. Dodd and in turning the corner toward Oceanport the rider was thrown heavily to the ground. His skull was fractured.

Mr. Durand summoned Dr. E. W. Crater of Oceanport, the nearest physician, and the latter had the injured man removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. It was said to-night that he had slight chance of recovery.

SENATOR PLATT LOSES.

Wisconsin Special Tax on Express Companies Held to be Legal—Mr. Platt Will Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—An attack upon the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature in 1899, which revoked all general taxation of property of express companies in Wisconsin, and established a special tax upon a proportionate part of the entire value of the companies' property and capital stock in the United States, was made in Judge Halsey's court to-day.

The case is one in which United States Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York seeks to have the taxes on property in the Third and Fourth Wards since 1899 declared void because the property is in his name, in trust for the United States Express Company, and therefore exempt from general taxation.

Judge Halsey held the law constitutional, and Mr. Platt will appeal to the Supreme Court.

TO INDICT MOB LEADERS.

Eleven Arrests in Danville, Ill., of Men Who Attacked Jail in Effort to Lynch Negro.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 29.—Eleven arrests were made this afternoon for participation in the lawless outbreak of Saturday night, when the jail was attacked in an effort to lynch James Wilson, a negro, who, it is alleged, assaulted Mrs. Burgess at Alvin.

The Grand Jury has been ordered to reconvene on Monday to indict the leaders of the mob. Of those arrested to-day only one gave bond. A guard has been placed around the hospital where five men, who were members of the mob, are receiving treatment for their wounds.

WOMAN INCITES MOB.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Miss Catherine Bentsey was arrested last night charged with inciting to violence the mob which attacked and seriously injured Joseph Sullivan, a non-union employe of the Kellogg Switchboard Company, some time ago.

"Go on, kill him," she is alleged to have cried repeatedly to the pickets when they seemed to fear the police.

Eyes used up? Old age or overwork? Spencer's glasses will help you. 15 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

WOULD ALLOW CHINA TO PUNISH REFORMERS

Foreign Ministers' Opinions on the Supao Sedition Case.

Mr. Conger One of Those Who Think the Prisoners Should Be Handed Over to the Native Authorities.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—Most of the foreign Ministers, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, have written opinions on the Supao sedition case in reply to the Chinese demand for the handing over of the two prisoners who have admitted their guilt.

The French Minister is emphatically of the opinion that the prisoners should be handed over, as, he says, it would be a violation of the conditions under which the foreign settlements exist if Chinese guilty of lese majesté were sheltered in the settlements.

M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, is of the same opinion, and is even more emphatic than the French Minister.

The German, Dutch, and Belgian Ministers agree with the French and Russian representatives.

United States Minister Conger agrees generally, but thinks that consideration ought to be given to the Taotai's undertaking that the defendants shall be tried within the settlement limits.

The Italian Minister, who, says the correspondent, alone discusses the question with judicial impartiality, points out the fact that the offense is a political one, and that the freedom of the press has long been permitted in Shanghai, the Chinese not protesting, which, he says, diminishes the culpability of the prisoners. He also urges that it is impossible to overlook the Taotai's spontaneous undertaking and the certain summary punishment without trial which will be inflicted by the Chinese authorities.

The Japanese Minister is awaiting further reports from the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai.

The British Chargé d'Affaires is awaiting instructions from the British Foreign Office.

The Austrian Minister has not yet given an opinion.

The Times's correspondent remarks that none of the replies points out that the two defendants pleaded guilty in the belief that they would be tried and punished by the humane Mixed Court and not by Chinese barbarity.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, July 29.—The Chinese who are advocating Government reforms have been terrorized by the readoption of the old policy of repression, as instanced by the recent arrest at Shanghai of Chinese editors on charges of sedition. These arrests are interpreted here as indicating that the extreme Conservatives are in the ascendency, and that the Government has determined to suppress the comparative freedom of speech which has prevailed since the upheaval of 1900.

The names of forty residents of Peking, who are accused of liberal tendencies, were presented to the Dowager Empress to-day by the reactionary officials, who recommended that they be severely punished. Those accused are guilty of only what in enlightened countries would be termed legitimate criticism of the Government. This is said also to be true of the native journalists imprisoned at Shanghai, except in the case of two of them who suggested the assassination of the Manchu rulers as a remedy for China's troubles.

All foreigners and progressive Chinese are deeply interested in the decision, which the foreign Ministers will make on the question of turning over the native editors arrested at Shanghai to Chinese jurisdiction, and they express the hope that technicalities concerning the jurisdiction of the mixed court will be ignored, if necessary, and that the Ministers will refuse, on the ground of humanity, to deliver prisoners to the Chinese for probable torture and execution, as happened in the case of the Chinese spies who were turned over to the Chinese officials at Shanghai at the time of the Japanese war.

Chang-Chi-Tung, ex-Viceroy at Nanking, is credited with the leadership of the reactionary policy, advising such a course to the Empress Dowager, who willingly acquiesced. Prince Ching is reported to favor leniency.

At the examinations recently held at Peking for the selection of officials many of the candidates departed from the usual custom of writing merely scholarly essays and submitted papers favoring improvements in the Government. To all who pursued this course offices were refused on the advice of Chang-Chi-Tung.

The Dowager Empress is said to blame the reformers, and the increasing freedom of speech for the disorders in the South, hence the repressive measures.

The Taotai of Shanghai, acting on instructions contained in an imperial decree, recently issued a warrant for the arrest of the editor and staff of the native newspaper Supao, printed at Shanghai, who were charged with the publication of seditious matter. The Chinese Government demanded that the accused be handed over to the officers of the province, which, under the circumstances, would be equivalent to sentence of death and probably torture.

The foreign Ministers at Peking, upon receiving the demand from the Wai-Wu-Pu, (Chinese Foreign Office,) called for a report from the Shanghai Consular body. The latter had meanwhile secured the Taotai's formal recognition of the principle that in such cases residents in a foreign settlement must be tried and punished within the settlement limits.

Were the accused tried before the Mixed Court at Shanghai they would probably escape with short terms of imprisonment in the municipal jail.

FEAR ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Miners Hurry to Auburn, Cal., When They Hear That Folsom Penitentiary Fugitives Are in Vicinity.

AUBURN, Cal., July 29.—Word has just been received that the convicts who escaped from the Folsom Penitentiary day before yesterday, or at least some of them, are in the vicinity of Butcher Ranch, nine miles from Auburn.

It is reported that the convicts took forcible possession of a Chinese store near the Mammoth Bar Mine and helped themselves to a quantity of provisions.

Miners along the river are gathering up their little bags and cans of gold dust and are hurrying to Auburn. Sheriff Bosquitt of Auburn has sent word that the militia are pursuing eight of the convicts near Greenwood Creek.

FOLSOM, Cal., July 29.—The posse under the direction of Sheriff Keena of Placerville and Sheriff Bosquitt of Eldorado had a brush with the fugitive Folsom convicts on Greenwood Creek, and a number of shots were exchanged, but so far as can be learned nobody was shot. The convicts avoided a decisive encounter.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract.
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

TO SUE NEW YORK POSTAL CONTRACTOR.

Carrier of Mails in Wagons Said to be Derelict—Government Seeks to Recover $200,000.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Government will institute proceedings against W. M. Weighel, a postal contractor, and the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore for approximately $200,000, which the Post Office Department has been compelled to expend above the amount of a contract for carrying the mails in wagons in New York City. George G. Travis, who yesterday was awarded the contrat to fill the unexpired term of a month less than two years, will begin the service Aug. 1.

Weighel was given the contract two years ago for a term of four years at $238,000, and within a year notified the department that he could not continue it on account of his health. He then left for the West. The Baltimore company went on his bond for $225,000. Weighel was allowed to designate the New York Mail Transportation Company as a sub-contractor.

It is said that Weighel had to pay the latter $280,000 a year. Owing to fines and penalties for service that was not up to the contract, he declined to continue, but finally agreed to keep up the service until the end of this month. The new contract is for $340,000 a year, and at the end of two years from July 1 last suit will be instituted for the recovery of the difference between this amount and the original contract figure, $200,000.

The troubles of the contractor caused a recent hurried trip of Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger to New York to review the situation, and four bids were finally secured, Travis being the lowest. Assistant Superintendent John M. Masten of the Railway Mail Service had been in New York for several weeks engaged in the adjustment of the service, which is alleged to have been badly demoralized.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Vice President Whelan of the Fidelity and Deposit Company stated to-day that the $200,000 contract in the name of W. M. Weighel was really for the benefit of some wealthy residents of San Francisco who have indemnified the Baltimore company for any loss in the matter. He said that whatever the loss is it will fall upon the contractors, and that the Fidelity and Deposit Company will be only a nominal party to the transaction.

PARENTS' DUTY TO GIRL WHO WANTS TO MARRY.

Pennsylvania Judge Appoints Guardian Who May Give Consent Refused by Father.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 29.—Judge Bland in the Berks Orphans' Court to-day handed down an opinion of far-reaching effect on marriage and the rights of young women in relation to their parents' wills. He plainly states that where parents fail to act with wisdom, the courts must step in and see that the futures of daughters are not blighted.

William Riesmiller and Mary Lorah of Blandon have been lovers several years. Lorah is but twenty years of age, and her parents contend "too young and not sufficiently acquainted with household duties to marry," though she has incurred an obligation to do so. Riesmiller is 22, and earns $ a day in the Blandon Rolling Mill. Allen Lorah, the girl's father, refused to sign the application for a marriage license, and a petition was presented to Judge Bland to appoint a guardian who could give the necessary consent.

The Judge appointed William H. Boyer as the guardian, and filed an opinion in which he says:

"Some parents seem to think that the whole circle of their duty to their children embraces nothing but the supply of their physical needs, and that if they clothe them, feed them, and house them they have performed their whole duty. They seem to be unaware of the fact that all the value and beauty of life have their seat and source in the soul, and that while the supply of the physical wants of children is necessary to the maintenance of their bodies, the nurture of true cultivation of their spiritual life and character is the highest duty and most sacred function of the parent.

"There is a significant statement of the answer filed by the father in this case, and strongly persuasive as evidence that the petitioner has not received that home training to which she was entitled. The answer says that she 'is too young and not sufficiently acquainted with household duties to enter the bonds of matrimony.'

"A large proportion of women marry under twenty-one years of age, and there is no good reason why a girl of that age should not be thoroughly trained in everything necessary to the proper management of a home."

UNION MEN ARRESTED AFTER MINE EXPLOSION.

Accused of Conspiracy to Destroy Sun and Moon Property in Colorado.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., July 29.—Twenty-two members of the Miners' Union, including President Howard Treaise and other officials, have been arrested, charged with conspiracy to blow up the Sun and Moon Mine, the transformer house of which was shattered by an explosion to-day.

The watchman at the mine, aroused by the explosion, rushed out in time to observe two men running away from the transformer building. He fired several times and killed one of the men, who later was identified as Philip Fire, a member of the Miners' Union. Under Sheriff C. Peck of Georgetown and a posse have gone to the scene to make an investigation and protect the Sun and Moon property if necessary.

The Sun and Moon was the first mine affected by the strike which was declared last February. After four months of idleness the mine resumed operations in June with non-union men. Manager Sims declares that no explosive of any kind was ever kept in or near the transformer building. The building apparently was wrecked by a heavy charge of dynamite.

The miners arrested protest ignorance of a conspiracy and declare that they at all times advised the men to obey the law. They intimate that the destruction of the property was a part of a scheme to cast discredit upon the Western Federation of Miners. Twenty non-union men were working on the eighth level of the mine at the time of the explosion, but escaped injury. The damage caused by the explosion amounts to several thousand dollars.

KILLED BY LOCOMOTIVE.

Miss Margaret Booth Meets Death While Crossing Railroad Track Near Ballston, N. Y.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Margaret Booth, an elderly maiden lady, a sister of Andrew S. Booth, President of the Ballston Spa National Bank, was struck and instantly killed by the locomotive of the Saratoga and New York Limited, which does not stop at this station, early to-day while crossing the track in the rear of her residence.

Automobile Trip to the Arctic Circle.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden of Lowell, Mass., left here this afternoon in their automobile in an attempt to cross the arctic circle. The United States Consul here accompanied them to Elsinore. The automobilists received an enthusiastic send-off from a big crowd at the starting point.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN SOUTHERN PERSIA

Religious Reformers Butchered by Mob in Yezd.

Governor Has One Babi Blown from the Cannon's Mouth and Another's Throat Cut.

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times publishes information from a trustworthy source of most serious disturbances in the city and Province of Yezd, Southern Persia, in the latter part of June. The disturbances culminated after a fortnight in a popular outbreak against the Babis, religious reformers whose aspirations have always been viewed with great suspicion by the ruling classes. The position of the foreign residents was at times critical when the mob was searching for Babis.

Throughout June 27 and 28 every Babi falling into the hands of the rabble was butchered, and the mutilated bodies were drawn through the town, followed by exultant crowds. Houses were searched and plundered. The women were beaten, and one or two were killed.

The high priest then enjoined the populace to bring all the Babis before him or the Governor. The latter refused at first to yield to the threats of the mob, but when his palace was fired he gave way, and had one Babi blown from the cannon's mouth and another's throat out and his body dragged through the town.

Order was, it is reported, finally restored, but the province is very disturbed. At the time of the massacre no one could leave the town with safety. All Babis attempting to fly were either killed or obliged to return and hide in ruins or ditches.

In an editorial article The Times says it is as difficult to estimate the real causes of the bloody outburst of fanaticism in Yezd as to gauge those underlying the very similar movement at Kishineff. In both cases the victims, members of an unpopular religious faith, were accused, in the main unjustly, of political agitation hostile to the Government. In both cases the Government made no active attempt to save the objects of popular hatred from the fury of the rabble. In both cases subordinates of the Government aided and abetted the rioters.

The Times says the massacre of Babis is as popular in Persia as the massacre of Jews in Russia. The simple Machiavellianism of Oriental administrators may suggest, in the one case as in the other, that such a deed ought to be regarded with an indulgent eye, as it serves to divert the mind of the people from dwelling on the shortcomings of the ruler.

FIND "FEVER MOSQUITO."

One of the Accomplishments of Baltimore Scientists in the Bahama Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of Baltimore for a survey of the Bahama Islands is expected to return to-morrow. The schooner Van Name, bearing the scientists, was reported as having passed Cape Henry this morning.

The achievements of the expedition include principally the erection of a bench mark monument in the rocks near Nassau to show the changes in the earth's crust. Dr. Oliver Fassig of the Weather Bureau has been experimenting with meteorological kites, carrying recording instruments, which were sometimes sent as high as 8,000 feet.

Reports of the work indicated, however, that the efforts to study the anti-trade winds were not particularly successful. Local conditions were given detailed attention, and the medical staff has been studying mosquitos. It was successful in finding the "yellow fever variety."

YOUNGSON NAMES SHAY AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

Executive Head of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Point of Death, Signifies His Choice.

MEADVILLE, Penn., July 29.—Grand Assistant Chief Engineer A. B. Youngson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is lying at the point of death in Meadville City Hospital, and who, by the recent sudden death of Chief P. M. Arthur, became the executive head of the brotherhood, to-day named M. H. Shay of Youngstown, Ohio, as his successor to act in case of his death.

Shay is Chairman of the Committee of Adjustment in the brotherhood on the Erie, and one of the most capable men in the order.

NO COTTAGE FOR C. M. SCHWAB.

Steel Trust President Could Not Get One at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 29.—Charles M. Schwab recently was advised by his doctor to come to Atlantic City for a month, so the Steel Trust President several days ago directed a local realty broker to obtain for him a seashore cottage.

The Coatsworth villa, which Mr. Schwab occupied last Summer, was first sought, but it had been leased two weeks ago to Mr. Eberhardt, a New York broker. Scores of other cottages were offered and rejected. Mr. Schwab last Summer greatly admired the residence of Clarence M. Busch in Pennsylvania Avenue, so a rental of $1,500 for August was offered and refused by Mr. Busch, as he had arranged to entertain friends in that month. This evening it is said that Mr. Schwab has abandoned his search for a cottage and has engaged apartments in a hotel. His family are already at Marlborough House and Mr. Schwab is due on Saturday.

To Handle Saratoga Baggage.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—The American Express Company will, at the close of the present month, secure possession of the Saratoga Baggage Company, which in 1902 handled almost 150,000 pieces of baggage here.

HORSE DRAGGED POLICEMAN.

Sullivan Stopped a Runaway in Fifth Avenue and Then Made a Modest Report.

Policeman Richard Sullivan stopped a runaway horse attached to a buggy last night on Fifth Avenue at the risk of his life.

In the vehicle were two men, who said they were Joseph Parker, an Inspector for the Metropolitan Railway Company, and Charles Spohr. They had been driving a spirited gray horse through the Park and turned into Fifth Avenue at the plaza.

At Fifty-sixth Street the horse was frightened by an automobile. Parker, who was driving, controlled the animal until the bit snapped. Then the horse sped down the avenue.

At Fifty-first Street Sullivan rushed into the street and caught the animal by the nostrils with one hand. He was dragged from his feet, but with his free hand caught the animal's mane and held on. He was dragged and carried by the horse for a block and a half before the animal came to a stop.

Parker took the horse to a near-by stable and secured a new bit. He then drove to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where he reported Sullivan's brave act. He said that he and Spohr felt that they owed their lives to the officer, as the street was torn up half a block below where the horse stopped, and they would undoubtedly have been thrown into the excavation. Sullivan made a modest report of the accident.

WANT CIVIL SERVICE TO GOVERN UNIONS.

Conservative Employes of Government Printing Office Say Rules of Both Bodies Should Harmonize.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Public Printer seems in no hurry to enter upon an inquiry into the charges made by the Bookbinders' Union against Assistant Foreman Miller, who continues his work at the Government bindery without molestation. The fact that Mr. Palmer has not taken up the investigation is regarded as an indication that he is acting upon suggestions from higher authority. The arbitration committee has been holding frequent meetings, but that body appears to be contentedly awaiting action by the Public Printer, and exhibits no indication of impatience with the delay.

It is learned that Miller made an appeal from the action of the local union to Mr. Tatum, President of the International Brotherhood, which is right under the rules of the organization. It is thought the Public Printer may be awaiting action on this appeal before taking up the inquiry, although action by the higher officials of the union can have no bearing whatever on the pending inquiry.

Expressions by individual members of the bookbinders and affiliated unions indicate that their leaders are very much concerned over the attitude in which the unions are placed by this contention with Miller. Heretofore there was no question about the power of the unions in the Government Printing Office.

There is some criticism of the President for making the declarations which accompanied the order for Miller's reinstatement, but the more conservative, and these are a great majority of the union men, are inclined to the belief that no matter what may be the result of the inquiry into the Miller charges, the rules of the union should be changed to make them harmonize with the law and regulations governing the civil service.

It is not expected that Mr. Palmer will publish a decision this week, and this indecision leads to the belief that before a decision is made public it will go to Oyster Bay.

TWO LOST IN THE SURF.

Joseph Melvin Is Drowned at Atlantic City Vainly Endeavoring to Save Hotel Waitress.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—Four thousand persons on the beach, the steel pier, and the boardwalk at 5 o'clock this afternoon saw Joseph Melvin of Carbondale, Penn., a brother of Mrs. N. R. Bothwell of the Hotel Sothern, die on a life buoy while he was being brought ashore after a heroic but futile attempt to save the life of Merrill Shannon of Williamsport, Penn., a waitress of the hotel.

The tragedy occurred in a treacherous place just seaward of a jetty at St. Charles Place. Guard Hugh Anderson nearly lost his life also in a brave effort to save Melvin. On the beach, when Melvin's body was brought ashore, were the young man's mother, Mrs. E. R. Cline; his sister, Mrs. Bothwell, and his nephew, Norman Bothwell. The women gazed upon the victim's face and swooned.

Melvin was seen by the crowd to go to the rescue of the waitress, and Guard Anderson, with a life buoy line fast around his neck and towing a buoy behind him, fought his way out through the breakers. When he reached Mr. Melvin the girl had disappeared. Mr. Melvin was sinking when Anderson lifted his shoulders across the life buoy and signaled for Guard Bissex, who held the end of the life line, to pull them ashore. Mr. Melvin died before the buoy had moved twenty feet. Anderson was unable to stand when he reached shore. The young woman's body was not recovered.

SAVE NEGRO FROM LYNCHING.

Sheriff's Posse Outride Pursuing Farmers and Lodge Prisoner in Dallas (Texas) Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 29.—A negro known as "Buster" Collins was saved from a party of farmers who intended lynching him and was lodged in the Dallas jail at 9 o'clock to-night by a Sheriff's posse, which outrode the lynchers in a seven-mile dash for the city.

Collins is accused of attacking the eleven-year-old daughter of a white farmer named Robinson ten miles north of the city.

The child's screams brought rescuers and the negro fled. He was overtaken by the posse three miles from the scene.

Hundreds of farmers were close behind and followed the posse all the way to Dallas. The child says her assailant had taken out his knife and was preparing to cut her throat when the rescuers appeared.

TO SETTLE MINE DISPUTES.

Conciliation Board May Appoint an Umpire to Adjust Questions Between Men and Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 29.—It is practically certain that the conciliation board to-morrow will decide to appoint an umpire, so that a settlement of the more important questions may be effected.

The Reading Company added another puzzling problem to be solved by changing the method of its bookkeeping. Hereafter contract miners will not receive the percentage added to their wages by the commission on their gross earnings. The percentage due them will be computed only on net earnings.

As the expense of contract miners for powder, &c., often amounts to $50 per month, this movement means a loss to the miners, they say, of $500,000 yearly. The dispute over the subject to-morrow will be animated.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

MORE THAN A SCORE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Two Powder Magazines Blow Up at Tewksbury, Mass.

Fifty Persons Injured and Many Houses Demolished — Detonations Felt for Miles—Catastrophe Caused by Workman's Mistake.

LOWELL, Mass., July 29.—With a crash like thunder that follows a near-by flash of lightning and a shock that was felt fifty miles away, two powder magazines of the United States Cartridge Company, in Tewksbury, a suburb of Lowell, blew up this morning, causing the death of twenty-one persons and injury to more than fifty.

Fourteen frame houses in the vicinity tumbled down as though they were built of cardboard. Seven of these caught fire, probably from the kitchen stoves, and were consumed. At least three persons pinned in the ruins were burned to death, and eight others who were rescued died later. At least fifty houses were badly damaged.

Early this morning eight men, three of them employes of the company, three expressmen, and two carpenters, were sent to one of the magazines to mend the floor. Two of the wagons had been loaded with the powder which was being removed to give room to make the repairs, when at 9:06 o'clock the explosion occurred.

Clarendon Goodwin, the foreman of the crew that was removing the powder, and one of his assistants, Amadee Boulanger, miraculously escaped, although they were seriously injured. At the hospital Goodwin explained the cause of the explosion.

He said that the men went down to the magazine to fix the floor, and after the teams had been loaded with the powder which was in the magazine, it was discovered that a can of nitro-glycerine, which was stored in the magazine, was leaking.

Mr. Goodwin picked up what he thought was a jug of water and began pouring it on the nitro-glycerine with the idea of diluting it and washing it up. As soon as the fluid from the jug struck the floor, he found that it was nitric acid.

The floor at once began to smoke, and when the men saw it they rushed from the building, but had not gone ten feet when the explosion occurred. The magazine was therefore the first to go up, followed immediately by the gunpowder in the three wagons, and several seconds later by the second magazine.

To those who heard the crash it seemed as if there were two distinct explosions, with a continuous roar between them. There are, however, five holes in the ground, which seems to indicate five explosions.

ALL OVER IN FIVE SECONDS.

The entire catastrophe, however, occupied the space of scarcely five seconds, but in that time the surrounding property was swept as if a small volcano had broken forth in its midst. Every house within 200 yards collapsed. Trees were blown down, the grass within 100 yards mowed as if by a lawn mower, while bricks from the two magazines were hurled far across the river and all over the neighborhood.

The magazines, fortunately, were situated more than a mile away from the factory itself. They were built of brick, about ten feet high, with a rounded roof of corrugated iron. They were constructed some thirty years ago, in what was then a broad, open field on the banks of the Concord River. During the last decade small wooden dwelling houses have gradually sprung up in the vicinity, crowding nearer and nearer with fancied security to the little buildings until they almost completely surrounded them, except on the river side, the nearest house being scarcely fifty feet away.

One of the magazines was just within the roadside fence, while the other was about a hundred feet behind it near the banks of the river. Both magazines ordinarily contained two or three tons of gunpowder in tin kegs, each keg being about eighteen inches high and a foot in diameter.

For several minutes after the explosions the air was completely filled with smoke and dust, illuminated by the glare from the already burning houses. Those who survived dragged themselves to what seemed a place of safety, only to be recalled by the shrieks of those less fortunate.

DIFFICULT WORK OF RESCUE.

The work of rescue at once began, but in many cases the flames had already gained full away over the crumbled ruins, and despite the energetic efforts of those who were not seriously hurt, several persons were burned to death before the debris which covered them could be removed.

The property is situated just over the Lowell line, in Tewksbury, but the Lowell Fire Department at once responded and did noble work in caring for the wounded. Before a stream of water was started from the engines, the hose from all the wagons was flung to the ground, and the wounded were placed in the wagons and hurried to the hospital.

Ambulances soon appeared on the scene and assisted the firemen, and all sorts of vehicles were pressed into the service. Nearly twoscore of persons were conveyed to the hospitals within half an hour, while many more who suffered merely from slight cuts by flying glass had their wounds bound up and remained on the scene, where they also assisted in caring for the less fortunate.

The explosion shook the city, and within half an hour there were at least five thousand people on the scene of the catastrophe, hindering the work of caring for the wounded so that the Acting Mayor of Lowell sent out a call for the militia to assist the local police. Three companies responded, and three hours later had thrown a cordon of men around the district and cleared the place of every one except those immediately engaged in quenching the flames and searching for other victims of the explosion.

Two hundred yards further down the river from the second magazine the firemen suddenly came across the bodies of four little boys, who were just about to have a swim. A fifth member of the little party was fortunately in the river when the explosion occurred and escaped without injury.

On the other side of the magazine was a grove of trees, through which the explosion tore a path 30 feet wide for a distance of

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Financial Notes.—Page 8.
Fires and Fire Losses.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

nearly 300 yards. The four little boys were caught in the centre of this path, and three were instantly killed. The body of one of them was frightfully mutilated, the head being completely blown off. The fourth was alive when he was discovered, but died a few minutes later.

Apparently the force from this second magazine was expended in two directions, north and south. On the north it completely demolished the house of William Riggs about fifty yards away, almost burying Mrs. Riggs and badly injuring her little son. Mrs. Riggs was subsequently removed, but died before being taken to the hospital.

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Passengers on the Boston and Maine train that was leaving Lowell just as the explosion occurred had a thrilling experience. The tracks run about a third of a mile from the magazines.

Director A. W. Sulloway of the road was on the train. He said that for an instant the massive brick walls of the magazine bulged outward and then crumbled away into a great cloud of dust. The concussion was so great as to lift the wheels from the rails, and it seemed as if the cars would turn over. The train righted itself, however, and sustained no injury from the shock. It was a trying moment for the passengers, and it was not until after they had recovered from the sensations from the cataclysm that they realized the danger that had threatened.

Most of the property destroyed consisted of small buildings constructed of wood, and at a comparatively small cost. The property loss, therefore, will be rather small.

The Selectmen of the town of Tewksbury, in which the explosion occurred, stated this afternoon that they thought that $75,000 would cover the entire loss.

WIDE EFFECTS OF THE SHOCK.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 29.—The explosion in Lowell was plainly felt in this city this morning. Considerable alarm in many sections resulted, besides actual damage to many buildings by reason of the concussion.

The force of the shock varied in different parts of the city, being felt most severely in the vicinity of Bradley's Brook, where in one house two doors were blown out and a number of windows broken. On the highlands, in the northern part of the city, the shock was very perceptible, windows being rattled and doors swung open with a crash as if by a gust of wind.

Persons looking toward the west saw a great cloud of white smoke and dust arise over the hills of Methuen and quickly surmised that an explosion had occurred in that vicinity. In the business section windows rattled, big brick buildings actually trembled, and there was general alarm.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., July 29.—The explosion at Lowell to-day shook all the buildings at this place and caused great fright to the inhabitants. Employes at the various factories rushed into the streets under the belief that the buildings in which they were working had been blown up.

The roar of the explosion was so great that many of the people refused to be pacified and would not return to work. The general impression was that an earthquake had occurred. Windows were broken throughout the city.

J. J. Carren, a harnessmaker, was thrown from his seat to the floor by the concussion. Doors in buildings were thrown open with violence and business was entirely suspended for some time.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 29.—The shock of the Lowell explosion was generally felt in Cambridge and vicinity. The disturbance was recorded by instruments at the Harvard College Observatory. The time at which the explosion occurred was thus recorded at nine hours, six minutes, and two seconds Eastern time, with an uncertainty of not more than two seconds.

Similar observations elsewhere, it is thought, may furnish valuable information regarding the velocity of the concussion.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 29.—A terrific explosion was heard all through this section just after 9 o'clock this forenoon from the direction of Lowell.

The explosion shattered plate glass windows in all parts of this city. The Falls Bridge over the Merrimac River was perceptibly shaken, and what appeared to be a tidal wave swept down the river soon after the explosion.

At Andover, fully twelve miles east of the company's factory, plate glass windows were broken by the concussion.

BOSTON, July 29.—The detonations of the Lowell explosion were heard over a large portion of Eastern Massachusetts. Towns twenty-five miles distant reporting having distinctly noticed them. According to a dispatch from Lynn, slight damage to windows was done in that city, which is twenty miles away.

STRANGE EPIDEMIC IN LOWELL.

Doctors' Offices Crowded with Those Ill of Peculiar Intestinal Disease—Bad Water the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., July 29.—Lowell is left with but little water and none of that little fit to drink without boiling. From 5,000 to 8,000 residents of the city are suffering from a disease the exact nature of which is not known. The death rate of children has increased almost 25 per cent. in the last few days.

Doctors' offices are crowded with patients suffering from an intestinal complaint which appears to be cholera morbus, but which is too widespread in its effects for that disease. Hundreds of people have been taken sick in a single day.

It is believed that the epidemic has been caused by the presence of half a million gallons of unfiltered, poisoned water in the city mains. The city Water Board has ordered all the water mains to be blown off, and the Board will analyze samples of the water in order to determine the nature of the poison.

A week ago Saturday night, when there was a big fire in the Merrimac Mills, the Fire Department found it necessary to use the spare reservoir maintained by the corporations for the fire pressure and supplied from the river. Under ordinary circumstances the reservoir gate would have closed when the pressure in the spare reservoir was raised again, but it either failed to do so or opened of its own accord later.

At any rate, a great quantity of water contaminated by poisonous matter from manufacturing cities above Lowell was let into the water mains from which the Lowell people get their drinking water supply.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—A dispatch from New Freedom, Md., says the works of the Rockdale Powder Company at Hoffmansville, Baltimore County, blew up tonight.

It is reported that two persons were killed. No particulars have been received as yet.

TO PATCH UP COURT HOUSE.

Justices Decide That $100,000 Is Too Much to Spend on Old Building.

Justice Truax, Chairman of the Committee of Justices of the Supreme Court, which has in charge the question of the improvement of the County Court House, said yesterday that it had been decided that the lowest bid for the work to be done according to the plans and specifications, amounting to over $100,000, was far higher than the improvement of the old building warranted. Instead he said, about $10,000 would be expended in putting the plumbing in a better condition, and in painting and renovating the courtrooms, most requiring to be done up.

In view of the fact that a commission has been appointed to acquire a site for a new County House, and that when it has been obtained the work of the erection of a new building will be immediately proceeded with, Borough President Cantor concurred with the Justices that it would not be advisable to lay out so large a sum as $100,000 on the present building.

Suicide of an Actress in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Miss Anna Poston, an actress, twenty-four years of age, shot and killed herself to-day in her room in the Inter-Ocean Hotel. From letters found in Miss Poston's possession the police learned that she had a sister, Mrs. Hattie Weimns, living in Binghamton, N. Y.

DEVERY TELLS OF HIS RECORD IN TWO WARS

With a Chosen Few of His Boys He Invades Staten Island.

Hailed with a Blare of Bugles as the "ex-Mayor of New York," He Speaks Under a Red Light.

Devery and a few chosen Bugs invaded Staten Island last night with the avowed intention of discussing "Patriotism and Its Effect Upon Our Institutions" for the benefit of the Joseph E. Decker Command, No. 200, of Spanish War Veterans. The ex-Chief of Police, however, laid aside his announced subject blithely and devoted himself to paying his respects to "Murphyism and Mullerism and Tammany graftin'." Incidentally, he raked up a war record for himself.

The attack on ex-Congressman Nicholas Muller, Democratic leader in Richmond Borough, was distinguished by the volume of cries that came from the audience in defense of the leader, who seemed to have many friends present. Devery, though, was not abashed, but hurled bitter invective at Mr. Muller until the crowd grew tired of answering back. Apropos of Murphyism he said:

"Keep your eyes open, you Staten Islanders, and don't let anybody come over here an' steal your water front."

In Lazzaris Park, Rosebank, where the veterans were holding a picnic, an elaborate wooden stand had been erected around a telephone pole. Over the place where Devery was to stand was hung a red electric light. The ex-Chief—who, by the way, was greeted with three cheers as "ex-Mayor of New York"—arrived amid a blare of bugles and accompanied by an escort of the veterans' band and a goodly company of uniformed men. Having submitted to a furious handshaking in the dancing pavilion, he announced that he was very tired, and would have to rest half an hour. At 10:30 o'clock, with more bugle-blowing, he was led to the stand, upon which not a little rain was falling.

"We've got to have this thing out of doors," remarked Capt. Oates, commanding the veterans, "for that stand cost us $50. We aren't going to be driven in by a little shower."

With his chief lieutenants, McGoldrick, G. Washington Gibbens, Assemblyman Butler, and P. J. Garvey, seated immediately behind him, and after having been introduced as a man fighting for the same principles that won in 1776, Devery said:

"We are here in the open and not behind barred doors. [Applause.] In the first place, I want to ask all of you to say in honor of the dead hero after whom your command is named, 'The Lord have mercy on him.' Now!"

The audience, which filled the park to the gates, murmured something.

"Amen," added Devery, continuing: "Well, I came down here to Staten Island in one of those tubs of yours. I came down in them before some of you were born, let me say, and since the day of the Westfield blowin' up you ain't had a bit of improvement in rapid transit, except what 'Rastus Wiman gave you. Here you were four years under Tammany—"

"Tammany's no good," somebody cried.

"Yes, an' it's a wonder they haven't been down here takin' your water front," replied Devery. "I'm sure you've been for two years under the brainless administration of a General. Where did this here General get his title? He's about what you'd call a flower pot General. He hasn't got any more right to the name than one of you young men. But what a difference in the Army!

"Here the speaker paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Seventy-first Regiment, from which are sprung some of the Decker Command of Veterans. He said the United States Government ought to stop "wastin' time parleyin' with such fellows as Greene and Gaynor up in Canada, an' get to work punishin' them rascals who starved the Seventy-first."

"I meself," said he, "passed through both the civil and the Spanish-American wars. In the civil war I cooked on a boat and helped to build Sandy Hook. I was ordered to load the guns when they expected the Merrimac to come in here an' blow up the city. But, alas! she didn't come at all."

Devery next told of the Spanish cruiser Viscaya's visit here in 1896. At the time he was Chief of Police and had a sort of supervision over affairs. He kept a close eye on the cruiser, and she went away without smashing up any church steeples about town. After that, still as Chief of Police, he went to the Twenty-third Street Ferry to escort the returning Seventy-first Regiment to their armory.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that those brave chaps didn't go to the front to be starved. They went to fight. Neither (the speaker pronounced it 'nither') were they drafted. Why, when those fellows got to the armory they were a passle of bones. I meself took two o' them up, one under each arm, an' carried them into the building, 'cause they wusn't able to walk in."

He asked what "old Muller and young Muller" ever did for the island. Everything, he responded a listener. Devery answered that he considered the Mullers would be doing Staten Island a favor if they would have themselves placed on the end of a Fort Wadsworth cannon and blown across to South Brooklyn. Mr. Buries, the shipbuilder, also came in for a share of the attack, and he also was defended by the hearers.

"Well," said Devery, "they are big shipbuilders, all o' them; but they never did anything for you."

He switched from the prominent citizens at this point.

"Now, I don't know how you get your water over here," he began.

"From ——'s brewery," was an answering cry.

"Don't let anybody Muller you or Murphy you," continued the ex-Chief, disregarding the interruption. "Don't pay any attention to them old chestnuts who've been in office seventy years. Put in the young man. I'll help you. I'm runnin' for Mayor." [Great cheering.]

Devery closed by saying that those who would stick to the pump would get plenty of water.

"If I'm elected Mayor, I'll give Staten Island wot's comin' to it," he said.

Assemblyman Butler and G. Washington Gibbons made speeches. Mr. Butler said ex-Chief Devery took him from the iron work of a twenty-story building and sent him to Albany.

"That's wot he can do," added the Assemblyman. "Now I am in the Legislatah."

After the speaking Devery shook hands with a couple of hundred young women, bought champagne for some of the veterans, and then caught the midnight boat for Manhattan Borough.

MAIL HANDLING IN MOVING PICTURES.

Photographers Taking Views in Washington Post Office for St. Louis Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A force of expert photographers spent the day in making a novel set of illustrations of the methods of handling mails in the Washington Post Office. The kinetoscope was employed to reproduce every part of the work in the office, from the taking of the letters from the drop tables to the final looking and loading of the sacks.

The Washington office is regarded as a model for all the offices of the country, and it is under the especial espionage of the Post Office Department. It is equipped with the best postal appliances and they are worked in the best manner possible. The presence of Congress and the Executive Departments in Washington requires exceptional postal facilities in order to keep up with the vast amount of official mail matter going out from the country.

The kinetoscope illustrations are for use in the St. Louis Exposition to show spectators how a large metropolitan Post Office does its work. They will show scores of clerks and employes engaged in all the various practical operations of assorting and dispatching mail matter. Many duplicates were taken in order to allow the selection of the best results for exhibition.

LEHIGH VALLEY MERGER.

Railway System's Subsidiary Lines Are Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Acting under the law passed by the last Legislature, the six subsidiary lines of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company of New Jersey were merged to-day under the corporate name of the Lehigh Valley Railroad of New Jersey, there being no change in the title. The roads merged were the Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway Company, the Greenville and Hudson Railway Company, the Middlesex Railway Company, the Perth Amboy and Raritan Railway Company, the Pittstown Branch Railway Company, and the Easton and Amboy Railway Company.

The capital of the united and consolidated company is $16,454,000, consisting of 164,540 shares of stock, par value $100. This merger is the result of the agreement of July 9, 1903, wherein all the companies agreed to accept union and consolidation and turn in their stock to the united company. The capital stock of the companies are converted into the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Company of New Jersey as follows: Lehigh Terminal Railway Company, share for share at $100; Greenville and Hudson Railway Company, share for share at par $100; Middlesex Railway Company, five shares for each one share of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company of New Jersey; Perth Amboy and Raritan Railway Company, five shares for each one share of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company of New Jersey; Pittstown Branch Railway Company, share for share at par $100; Easton and Amboy Railway Company, share for share at par $100.

The corporation papers show that the number of Directors of the consolidated company are to be nine and the officers for the first year shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The names and places of residences of the Directors for the first year are: E. B. Thomas, South Bethlehem, Penn.; J. A. Middleton, Philadelphia; H. S. Drinker, Haverford, Penn.; W. C. Alderson, Overbrook, Penn.; P. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; D. G. Baird, Beverly, N. J.; John Hood, Camden, N. J.; J. William Robbins, Philadelphia; George N. Wilson, Philadelphia.

The officers for the first year are: E. B. Thomas, President; J. A. Middleton, Vice President; W. C. Alderson, Treasurer; D. G. Baird, Secretary.

New shares of stock of the consolidated company will be issued to the stockholders of either of the merged companies upon surrender of their certificates of stock, and issued according to the agreement noted above. No stockholder shall be entitled to a vote in the consolidated company until after such surrender.

PACIFIC MAIL REPORT.

Surplus of About $8,000 Replaces Previous Year's Deficit of Over $300,000.

The annual report for the year ended April 30 last of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which E. H. Harriman is President, was made public yesterday. The report shows that, after making the customary charges for depreciation and for general and extraordinary repairs of steamers, amounting to $314,823.20, the year's operations have resulted in a surplus of $8,280.33, against a deficit of $307,985.29 in the preceding year. Compared with the operations of 1902, the receipts from steamers operated and chartered increased $704,500.16, and the receipts from other sources $3,000.23; a total increase of $706,160.39.

There was a shrinkage in the company's earnings in 1902, the report says, from an unusual combination of unfavorable conditions. The earthquake in Guatemala unsettled business in that republic for a considerable time, a quarantine existed at some of the Mexican ports, the low price of silver reduced the exports to all countries on a silver basis, and some business was diverted by the low rates made by the Suez Canal line.

Since Sept. 30, 1902, the company has put into service the new steamships Korea and Siberia at a total cost of $3,079,114.87.

The cash on hand in New York, San Francisco, and London, April 30 last amounted to $56,414.36.

TERRE HAUTE STOCK TRANSFER

Over 30,000 Shares Said to Have Been Taken Over by J. P. Morgan & Co.—Violent Rise in Market.

J. P. Morgan & Co. took over a large block of the stock of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company yesterday, announcement of the sale of which to the St. Louis and San Francisco was made Tuesday. The amount taken over is understood to have been over 30,000 shares, and the price paid therefor is now stated to have been 57½.

The stock rose violently yesterday on the Stock Exchange, high figure recorded being 60. It is also understood that the purchase price will be paid in cash. The total amount of the cash payment will be less than $1,500,000. The purchase of the property will probably be financed by an issue of stock.

ROCK ISLAND IN TEXAS.

Will Operate Its Southern Pacific Lines and Test Railroad Commissioner's Authority if Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 29.—It looks as if a crisis is close at hand over the Rock Island-Southern Pacific merger matter. The announcement was made to-day by Texas railroad men that the Rock Island has determined to go ahead under the agreement, rejected in April last by the State Railroad Commission, and take over and operate the lines secured from the Southern Pacific under the agreement.

The first step, it is stated, will be to proceed, not later than Sept. 1, perhaps much earlier, to operate over the Houston and Texas Central from Dallas and Fort Worth to Houston.

In the event that further interference and opposition is offered by the commission, the Rock Island Company will carry its case into the Federal courts and seek to establish the limits and boundaries of the authority of the Railroad Commission. The latter has all along said it would not recede from or modify its position. Therefore a clash is generally expected.

BABY KILLED BY A FALL.

Was Spilled from Its Carriage While Being Taken Down Steps.

Two-months-old Raymond Goodfellow of 511 West Forty-first Street died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries received by falling three feet.

The child's mother had been visiting a friend two doors away and the baby in its carriage was taken into the hallway. With Mrs. Goodfellow was a Miss Helen Haggerty, who lives in the same house. Miss Haggerty started to take the baby carriage down the steps, but it slipped and got away from her. The handle of the carriage caught in a side railing and the vehicle was overturned, spilling the baby to the sidewalk and causing its fatal injury.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY CHANGE.

Revised Transfer System Ready to Go Into Effect Saturday.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey announced yesterday that its new transfer system would go into operation on Saturday. Under the present system passengers can only transfer at intersecting points of the same railway line running through different streets of Jersey City and Hoboken. There are three lines, the North Jersey, the North Hudson, and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson.

All intersect at some point, but passengers who wished to transfer from one line to the other had to pay an additional fare. Under the new plan a passenger may now go from Union Hill to Bayonne for one fare.

THE PRESIDENT IN CAMP

Slept on the Ground on the Shores of Huntington Bay.

Ex-Senator Washburn Tells the President the Financial Flurry Is Not Serious—Postmaster General Payne Expected.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—Lying on the bare ground, wrapped in blankets, President Roosevelt and his sons and nephews passed last night on the sandy shores of Huntington Bay. The President makes an annual custom of camping out with the boys. Late yesterday afternoon he and his little party left Sagamore Hill in two boats for Lloyd's Neck, the sandy promontory on Huntington Bay which had been selected for the night's camp. The President occupied one boat with his son Archie and his nephew Nicholas Roosevelt, while his son Kermit and nephews Philip and Oliver Roosevelt occupied the other. The President and Kermit handled the oars. As the distance to Lloyd's Neck is about ten miles, it took them two hours to row it.

After breakfast to-day the party returned to Sagamore Hill, the row against a headwind occupying about three hours. They arrived safely and enthusiastic over the outing at 9 o'clock.

The President's eldest son, Theodore, accompanied by three companions, was in camp about two miles from the President's camp.

Soon after his return to Sagamore Hill the President received a call from ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota. They discussed the financial situation. Senator Washburn expressing the opinion that the present flurry in New York is not so serious as it appears on the surface and that it does not affect the country's general prosperity in the least.

Postmaster General Payne will arrive tomorrow, it is expected, and spend some time in conference with the President on postal affairs. After his visit he will go direct to Washington.

Major Gen. E. B. M. Young, who will succeed Gen. Nelson A. Miles as head of the army is a visitor to this village. He is the guest of Robert Townsend, one of District Attorney Jerome's assistants. He has not as yet called upon the President, but will do so before he leaves. He will be here until Monday.

President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission will be here on Friday probably, and is expected to report fully to the President on the Miller case at the Government Printing Office. Another man with a report to lay before the Executive who is expected this week is Col. E. A. Garlington, who has been investigating the army glove contracts.

The meeting of the Societies of the Holy Name of Brooklyn and Long Island, which was postponed on account of the death of Pope Leo, will be held here on Sunday, Aug. 9. President Roosevelt will deliver the principal address.

MOTHER JONES AT OYSTER BAY.

Told by Acting Secretary Barnes That She May See the President Only by Appointment.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—Mother Jones arrived here this morning on the 10:20 train, and went direct to the office of Acting Secretary Barnes to consult with him about the advisability of paying a visit with her "army" to the President. Mr. Barnes explained to her that only persons who had appointments with the President would be allowed to see him, and his advice to her was that she should address a letter to the President stating that she and her army wanted to visit him at Oyster Bay. Mother Jones found them left the office and said she would write to the President.

She had with her two men, one of them her secretary, and the other a member of the committee, and three boys of her "army." After the interview with Mr. Barnes all six walked back to the railroad station and took the next train, the 11:14, back to New York.

She was not recognized by any one in the town, and it was not until she left Mr. Barnes's office that her presence became known. At the station she said she did not know whether she would write to the President or not, but she said her "army" would not be disbanded for a couple of months.

PROPOSED OUSTING OF CLARA BARTON DEFEATED.

Postponement of Red Cross Convention Spoiled Plan of Opposition—May Be No Meeting This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is feared that the postponement of the convention of the Red Cross Society, which was to have assembled at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 15, means that there will be no meeting of that society this year. Assistant Secretary Loomis to-day cabled asking for an explanation of the causes for indefinite postponement announced by the Swiss Minister. The note of the Minister sent to the State Department merely stated that the failure of many countries to select delegates made it necessary to postpone the meeting indefinitely.

Assistant Secretary Loomis, Judge Advocate General Davis of the army, and Commander Sargeant of the navy were the delegates selected to represent the United States. The postponement is a disappointment to those Washington members of the Red Cross who united in an effort to secure a reorganization of the society in this country by the removal of Clara Barton from the Presidency.

It was the purpose of the opposition to lay before the members of the society in other countries the alleged loose and unbusinesslike methods of the American society in the hope that the international convention would make such an expression on the matter as would assist the opposition in securing a reorganization of the Red Cross in the United States. The postponement of the convention will defeat this proposed movement and compel the opposition to make an appeal to Congress for reorganization.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Is Dragged by the Horses and Is Badly Hurt.

Policeman Dennis F. Lyons stopped a runaway team at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and was badly injured in doing so.

The team was attached to a coach owned by Fergus Mullen of 509 West Twenty-ninth Street, and was driven by James Doyle. The driver had entered a saloon at Forty-sixth Street and left the horses standing at the curb. He was about to mount the box again when the horses took fright and ran down the avenue.

Lyons saw that a woman, who was pushing a baby carriage, was in the way, and made a dash for the nigh horse. He caught the bridle of the animal, but was taken off his feet and dragged some distance. Detective Sergeant Charlton was near by, however, and he dashed out and grabbed the bridle of the off horse. The team then stopped. The woman with the baby carriage narrowly escaped the runaway.

Lyons had received painful lacerations of the right knee and various bad bruises.

OLD LETTER CARRIER ACCUSED.

Postal Inspectors Say They Caught Dean with Money Stolen from the Mails.

Herbert C. Dean of 11 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a letter carrier attached to Station L, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, was locked in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday charged with robbing the mails.

Business firms along the route on which Dean was assigned to deliver mail, which was on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street from Lexington to Eighth Avenue, have been complaining of late that they did not receive small sums of money mailed to them.

Inspectors Joseph E. Jacobs and W. T. Meyer of the Post Office Department mailed two letters to Frey & Co. and one to the American Wringer Company, both on Dean's route. One of the letters to Frey & Co. contained $2 and the other $3, in one-dollar bills. The letter to the American Wringer Company contained one one-dollar bill. All the bills were marked by the Inspectors, who followed Dean. The letters were in his bag.

According to the Inspectors, they saw him go into a cigar store at 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and they followed him in there. They say the letter carrier asked the clerk in the cigar store to give a $5 bill for five $1 bills. The Inspectors then arrested Dean, and, they say, found all of the marked bills in his possession. He has a wife and two children, and has been a letter carrier for many years.

CONFESSES TO A MURDER.

Man Jailed in Richmond, Va., Admits That He Killed Louis Hull in Spring Valley, N. Y., in 1902.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—Harmon Truman Coates, who was committed to jail here for ten days for drunkenness, and who has been wandering in the South for over a year, has confessed to the police authorities that he is a murderer. The crime, according to his confession, was committed at Spring Valley, N. Y., May 19, 1902, and the victim was Louis Hull of that town.

A telegram from Spring Valley received to-day confirms the story. Coates says he was born in Paterson, N. J. He posed as an umbrella mender while here.

Coates has also given to the police the names of gangs of Post Office thieves with whose operations he was familiar.

TARDY SURPRISE FOR JEROME.

County Detectives Gave Him a Floral Horseshoe and Found His Birthday Was Last April.

District Attorney Jerome was seated in his office yesterday afternoon when two men entered bearing between them a huge floral horseshoe.

"My! What is that?" asked the District Attorney, astonished.

"There's a card on it," said one of the men.

Mr. Jerome picked up the card and read it.

"Congratulations on your forty-fifth birthday," the card read, and was signed by his county detectives.

"I am sure I appreciate the gift," said the District Attorney to one of his assistants, "but it comes rather late. My birthday anniversary came last April."

There had been a persistent rumor in the Criminal Courts Building all day that it was Mr. Jerome's birthday, and it has been hinted that the rumor was circulated by misinformed county detectives. When the reporters called on Mr. Jerome for their evening talk and saw the floral horseshoe they were about to congratulate him when he began to laugh heartily and explained the mistake.

FLATBUSH RESIDENTS PROTEST

Depressed Tracks Wanted Instead of New Elevated Viaduct on the Brighton Beach Line.

The report published a few days ago to the effect that officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company contemplated the construction of an elevated viaduct on the line of the Brighton Beach Railroad has stirred residents of Flatbush, through which the line passes, to protest. The property owners believe that a depressed road would not only be the best for them, but the most feasible plan for the railroad company to adopt, and have a petition in circulation which has already been signed by most of the residents of the neighborhood affected.

This petition, it is intended, will be forwarded to Borough President Swanstrom and Louis Beach, President of the Brooklyn Grade Commission. The petition declares that the proposed elevated structure would be detrimental to the whole section, and urges that, while there may be some obstacles to overcome in depressing the road, it is much easier to overcome these obstacles than to elevate the road, to the detriment of property interests of the whole community.

It is expected that the Grade Crossing Commission will give a public hearing in the matter. It is said that property owners and several concerns interested will be given an opportunity to pass upon the plans, and the commission will act according to the will of the majority.

TRUSTEES OF THE ELKS MEET.

Grand Board Does Business Postponed at National Convention.

The annual meeting of the Board of Grand Trustees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was held at the Imperial Hotel, beginning on Tuesday night and continued until last night. The members of the board are Henry W. Mears of Baltimore, John D. O'Shea of Lynn, Mass., and Robert W. Brown of Louisville. Besides these men, Joseph T. Fanning, the Grand Exalted Ruler of the lodge, and George W. A. Reynolds, the Grand Secretary, were present.

Mr. Mears was appointed Chairman and Mr. O'Shea Secretary. Only routine business, including the letting of contracts, was done.

This meeting is usually held at the time of the National Convention, but it had to be postponed this year because Mr. O'Shea was called to his home at the time of the convention at Baltimore, and was unable to return. Another meeting of this board will be held at the Elks' National Home, at Bedford, Va., at the end of August.

WILL SELL THE DAILY NEWS.

Newspaper to be Disposed Of at Auction —Mr. Munsey May Not Bid.

The New York Daily News, which for the last year has been controlled by Frank Munsey, will be sold at public auction on Aug. 21. It was said last night that the sale was to be held in order to place the paper on a firmer basis. It was further said that Mr. Munsey would not be a bidder at the auction.

The Daily News was an evening paper until a few months ago, when Mr. Munsey, besides changing its entire policy, started publishing it as a morning paper.

STRUCK AN ELEVATED PILLAR.

Philip Kaplan, seventeen years old, of 27 Pike Street, a magician, received injuries from which he died later in the New York Hospital, by accidentally striking his head against an elevated railroad pillar while on a Sixth Avenue electric car at Sixteenth Street early yesterday morning. His skull was fractured and he received internal injuries.

Kaplan had been walking along the running board of the car, and had leaned out to see if there were any vacant seats. He thus struck the pillar.

The motorman of the car, John Matton, was arrested.

Jap Accused of Killing a Jap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.—J. Matsushita, a Japanese sailor, is held in jail here charged with fatally stabbing a fellow Japanese sailor known as Degouchy. These two, with several other Japs, arrived at Carteret at midnight on the steamer Hagoma from Florida. In a debauch on shore at 4 o'clock this morning the stabbing occurred. Two other Japs of the crew and the Chief Engineer and the mate of the steamer were arrested as witnesses. The boat could not proceed without the officers, and they were released on cash bail.

Ebelt in White Plains Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—Martin Ebelt, who confessed yesterday to the murder of his wife, Augusta, at Mount Vernon, was brought to White Plains to-day and placed in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. There was a big crowd at the station when Ebelt alighted from the train. He was handcuffed to Officer Grant, who hurried him as fast as possible to the jail, the crowd following behind. At the jail Ebelt was taken in charge by Warden Stafford, who put him in a cell in Murderers' Row. There are now four murderers in the jail, the most ever there at one time.

High Mass to be Sung in Prison.

The Feast of St. Ignatz Loyola will be celebrated at the prison on Blackwell's Island on next Sunday by a solemn high mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Gerard, S. J., the Chaplain. The service will be in the prison chapel. A double quartet from St. Nicholas Church, consisting of Misses M. Kaiser, K. Schmidt, L. Kaiser, and J. Frey, and Messrs. P. Ochs, F. Schaefer, Charles W. Conrath, and John Degen, will give a special musical programme. The organist will be Adolf Thulecke.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LOW-RATE TOUR

TO THE PACIFIC COAST AND YELLOWSTONE PARK

ACCOUNT

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

AUGUST 6 TO 31

RATE $215 COVERING ALL EXPENSES FOR 30 DAYS EXCEPT 3 DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND INCLUDING THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA AND COMPLETE TOUR OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

TWO IN ONE BERTH, $200 EACH.

Rate, covering all expenses on going trip to Los Angeles, including the Grand Canyon and transportation only through California, and returning by direct routes, $115; two in one berth, $105 each.

PERSONAL ESCORT SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

"Better than Ever."

FRESH DAILY from the fragrant meadows of the Mohawk Valley.

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

FREE BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

In users of this brand. Send for BOOK OF PREMIUMS.

It is Pure, Clean and Sweet, and an *Ideal Health Food for Children.* Sold by all grocers. Take none other

MOHAWK CONDENSED MILK CO., Rochester, N. Y. New York City, 39 Hudson Street.

SQUARES DEFALCATION BY KILLING HIMSELF.

Montreal Embezzler Commits Suicide So as to Make His Insurance Available.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Albert Fournier, defaulting cashier of the Recorder's Court, in a letter, written just before his suicide, directs his wife to pay out of his $7,000 insurance the amount of his defalcation.

This is the only way, he says, he can hope to make up the amount which he embezzled to meet a note contracted for stock gambling purposes.

He says a friend had induced him to go into the speculation, but when the note came due the friend had left him to carry the whole burden.

Woman Victim of Runaway Dies.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., July 29.—Miss Mary Beers, who was thrown from her carriage on Sunday night at Rockville Centre by her horse running away after having been frightened by an automobile on the Southern Boulevard, died in the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola, this morning, from the injuries she sustained. Her body was brought to her home here last night. The funeral service will take place to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:10 A. M.—163 East Thirty-second Street; Alexander Smith; damage trifling.

3:55 A. M.—1,503 Third Avenue; Sussman & Boberky; damage, $100.

7:40 A. M.—315 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Alexander Ravelli; damage slight.

2 P. M.—58 and 60 Rivington Street; Roumania Synagogue; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—48 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; T. Winstone; damage, $300.

1:30 P. M.—8 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Jacob Tossuf; damage, $500.

6:20 P. M.—436 East Twenty-third Street; Aimone & Co.; damage, $200.

6:25 P. M.—1,902 Park Avenue; B. Traner; damage trifling.

6:56 P. M.—29 Essex Street; Hanna Edelman; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—117 Park Row; elevated railroad structure; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 29.—Fire to-day destroyed the dry goods store of the Alkire Company and the plumbing establishment of D. H. Burts. Loss, $100,000.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., July 29.—Fire nearly destroyed the entire village of Amasa to-day. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. Loss, $60,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Laurel Mountain Coal Company of Scranton, Penn., to mine coal and other minerals; capital, $100,000.

Baltimore Fire Water Vending Company of Baltimore, to carbonate and sell water; capital, $40,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Cured

Good Health is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body are Got Rid of—A Safe, Natural Remedy is to Be Had From Any Druggist.

Constipation isn't pleasant to discuss—it's unpleasant from any standpoint, but if you are constipated you are sick and will be sicker unless relieved.

The first question the doctor asks is, "How are your bowels?" The first thing he does is to make them act naturally.

If there were no such thing as constipation nine-tenths of the suffering from disease would be done away with, because there would be very little disease.

Nature has provided you with bowels and kidneys that your system may be kept free from poisons.

She has tied up the nutritive elements of all food in a mass of indigestible material, from which it is freed in the process of digestion.

If this undigested portion of the food is not removed through the bowels, it simply lies in the intestines and rots, causing pain and disease.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cathartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but success is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

KENNEDY'S STORE 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Netted Underwear, 35c.

Lot of Mfr.'s Samples, worth 75c to $1.00 each.

Linen Mesh, 1.50.

All Pure Linen, worth 3.00 a garment.

4.00 Vests, 1.50.

Single and double breasted. Plain White and Fancy Colored.

1.00 Negligee Shirts, 39c.

A new lot of Madras Negligees, neat figures and plain colors, attached or separate cuffs, plain or pleated bosoms, made to sell at 2.00.

Marked to 1.25.

5.00 Herringbones, 3.98

325 pairs of our 5.00 Shoes in Patent Leather and Calf. Reduced, to close out.

4.00 Low Shoes, 1.98

Box Calf and Patent Leather

Custom Shoes in Stock at 5.98 and 6.98.

A pair of 1.00 Shoe Trees FREE with every pair of 5.98 Shoes.

Straw Hats cut again. This Season's Shapes.

Panamas, 1.50. Unexcelled, natural shape. Will trim for 38c

HELD AS HIRED THUG, HE THREATENS LAMAR

"Monk" Eastman Says Alleged Employer May Taste Jersey Justice.

Long Branch Bartender Asserts Broker Paid Bills of Man Accused of Beating Coachman.

James McMahon, formerly coachman for David Lamar, a broker in Wall Street, whom he charges with having employed "Monk" Eastman and Joseph Brown to assault him near Long Branch on the night of July 9, faced his two alleged assailants in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when at the request of both sides Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lamar was not present nor was he represented by counsel.

Charles E. Strong, a Monmouth County detective, appeared with McMahon, and with them was Harry McGill, a bartender in a Long Branch hotel. He says that he identified the pictures of Eastman and Brown in the Rogues' Gallery as those of two men whom Lamar had introduced to him the day before McMahon was beaten and stabbed, saying that they were to be served with whatever refreshments they called for at his expense. McGill says that the next day Lamar paid for all the men had consumed.

Detective Strong said that Lamar had already been arrested in New Jersey and held under $2,500 bail, and that his brother and a groom had also been placed under bonds, because of alleged complicity in the affair.

Inspector McClusky said that Eastman told not fall several significant remarks since he had been at headquarters. "I think Lamar is a four-flusher, and if he don't stand by me he'll get a taste of Jersey justice," was one of these, according to the Inspector. McClusky added that he had learned that Lamar had been about the east side in a frantic searching for these men, and that both prisoners have been drawing money from the broker at frequent intervals. The men were arrested on Monday evening, and that afternoon, Inspector McClusky says, Eastman telephoned Mr. Lamar at Long Branch that he was safe in New York. To this, he says, Lamar replied: "That's very good. No harm will come to you."

The Inspector says that one of his men learned that Lamar went to a saloon in Seventh Avenue and tried to hire a prize fighter to beat McMahon, but that the pugilist declined the job.

McMahon denied that Mrs. Lamar had figured in the trouble, as has been stated. He said a pet dog was alone in the carriage with him and jumped out. He drove back to the Lamar home on the Rumson Road and reported the loss of the animal, when his employer scolded him for not recovering it. He explained that he could not leave the horses without danger of a runaway. Then, he says, after some words, Lamar struck him several times with his cane, and that he then took the cane away from Lamar and knocked him down with it. He was discharged and was attacked a few nights later. John Hoyer, counsel for the prisoners, said he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus so that Eastman and Brown may be admitted to bail pending the extradition proceedings. In the meantime they were remanded to Police Headquarters.

COMMONS PASSES SUGAR BILL.

Chamberlain Speaks in Support of It—Says Threat of Retaliation Was Effective.

LONDON, July 29.—The House of Commons to-day passed the Sugar Convention bill to its second reading by a vote of 224 to 164.

In the course of the debate on the bill Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in defending it, said:

"For twenty years we have tried to secure the voluntary abandonment of bounties. It was only when we changed our policy and suggested retaliation that we secured the object for which we had struggled so long, and so escaped a condition of things under which Germany and Austria would have been able to regulate the price of sugar in Great Britain."

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the bill would not increase the price of sugar, but that it would, by giving greater stability and certainty to the trade, benefit the West Indies. Referring to the possibility of losing the American market, he said:

"If we had only treated the West Indies fairly there is no reason why they should not now be supplying us with the greater part of our demand."

the choice between prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar and countervailing duties. He believed prohibition the simplest course, but, should it become necessary, he would take the opinion of Parliament upon the question of countervailing duties.

Mr. Chamberlain did not touch directly on the fiscal question, but incidentally remarked:

"We are on the eve of a great economic fight, and it behooves everybody to keep cool as long as possible and not turn an economic into a personal fight."

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

King and Queen Travel Through Country Districts in a Motor Car.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, which left Buncrana, on the north coast, yesterday, arrived at Killary Bay, on the west coast, to-day. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Despite the inclement weather, the King and Queen landed on the Mayo side of the bay, and afterward they proceeded in a motor car through the picturesque scenery of that portion of Ireland, inspecting many of the laborers' cottages on the way. To-night the warships in the bay are illuminated and bonfires are burning on the surrounding hills.

To-morrow their Majesties will travel by motor car through the Connemara country.

Queen Alexandra has given Lord Dudley gifts for distribution among the poorest people of Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS' VISIT TO PORTUGAL.

Cordial Reception Accorded by the King and Queen to Admiral Cotton and His Officers.

LISBON, July 29.—King Carlos will, it is expected, visit the United States European Squadron on Saturday.

The reception accorded to Rear Admiral Cotton and the other American officers by the King and Queen at the royal castle at Cintra on Monday was most cordial. Admiral Cotton, while at Cintra, visited Queen Maria Pia, mother of the King, and the Duke of Oporto, brother of his Majesty.

There were 250 guests at the banquet given at the Ministry of Marine last night in honor of the Americans. All the Cabinet Ministers were present. Admiral Cotton, who was greeted with cheers, made a speech in which he eulogized Portugal, and thanked the officials for the hearty reception accorded to the American warships. He also referred to the exaggerated accounts of a petty squabble which occurred between the police and some sailors ashore, and declared that the relations between the two forces were most friendly. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, and United States Minister Bryan also made speeches.

Admiral Cotton and his officers will entertain a large number of Portuguese ladies at a reception on the Brooklyn on Aug. 4, and Minister Bryan will give a garden party on Aug. 5.

The American officers are enjoying excursions into the neighboring country.

WIRELESS COMPANIES' QUARREL.

German Concern Says It Would Be Easy to Intercept Marconi Messages.

BERLIN, July 29.—The German Wireless Telegraph Company, which was recently reorganized through the amalgamation of the Slaby and Braun systems, has issued a statement regarding Signor Marconi's utterances on the possibility of the German company intercepting Marconi messages to England.

Marconi's opinion that such interception is only possible if the German company's stations are erected in England is, it is declared, erroneous. The German company says all that is necessary is to erect a strong station on the shores of the Baltic or the North Sea, attune its receiving wires to Marconi's station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and it would be impossible for Marconi to receive transatlantic messages. The statement concludes:

"Such procedure for fighting the world monopoly aimed at by Marconi could hardly be called 'chicanery,' but more properly self-defense."

DAKOTA DIVORCE INVALID.

Case of Mrs. Constandinidi, Who Married Again After Obtaining a Decree, Before English Courts.

LONDON, July 29.—The question of the validity of Dakota divorces in England was again raised to-day before the President of the Divorce Court, Sir Francis Jeune, and a jury in the suit for divorce brought by D. S. Constandinidi against his wife, who is a daughter of Stephen Ralli, a member of the firm of Ralli Brothers, well known in New York as well as in London. The husband charged his wife with bigamously marrying Dr. Lance, the family physician.

Mr. Constandinidi obtained a judicial separation from his wife in 1899. John Lawson Walton, counsel for the petitioner, explained the subsequent proceedings as follows:

"This delicately nurtured lady of Belgravia went to a wild district of the earth, emigrated to the half-settled State of Dakota, became an American citizen, stayed six months there, fraudulently obtained a so-called divorce, and married the corespondent there, thus using the lax Dakota laws for her own purpose.

"This," continued Mr. Walton, "was fraud of civilized jurisprudence."

The jury found against the respondent and co-respondent and awarded £25,000 damages against Dr. Lance. It also found the petitioner guilty on a counter-charge. His petition, therefore, was dismissed, and argument on the points of law involved was postponed until to-morrow.

MINISTER KUROPATKIN HOME.

He Is Said to Believe That War with Japan Is Very Unlikely.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Gen. Kuropatkin, the War Minister, has returned here from his visit to the Far East.

LONDON, July 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Gen. Kuropatkin, who has just returned from the Port Arthur conference, expresses himself as pleased with the results of his tour, and that he communicated to the Czar the opinion that, although a fairly strong party in Japan wanted war with Russia, the bulk of the nation was too sensible to yield to such "jingoism," and that the Mikado was well disposed toward Russia.

The correspondent says Gen. Kuropatkin considers that the situation has been cleared for a long time, and that war is very improbable.

The Mosely Education Commission.

LONDON, July 29.—The Mosely commission, which is to investigate the educational system of the United States, sails for New York on Oct. 3. It will consist of about thirty recognized authorities on elementary, secondary, and university education. It is expected that the investigation will extend over two months.

Steamer Sunk by a British Warship.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 29.—The British third-class cruiser Melampus collided with and sank the British steamer Ruperra off the Lizard last night. The crew of the Ruperra were saved. The damage sustained by the Melampus will necessitate docking her for repairs.

Turkish Diplomat Wounded in a Duel.

PARIS, July 29.—A quarrel between Viscount Antoine de Contades and Tueni Bey, Second Secretary of the Turkish Embassy here, resulted in a duel with swords to-day, in which Tueni Bey was wounded in the arm.

UPRISING IN CUBA QUELLED.

Leader of Agitators Captured and His Three Followers Killed in Battle with the Rural Guard.

HAVANA, July 29.—The efforts of a quartet of wild characters to cause an uprising in the vicinity of Bayamo, Province of Santiago, have ended in the capture of their leader and the killing of the other three men.

For weeks the four men had been attracting considerable attention in that vicinity, endeavoring to excite the people to treason and violence on the ground that the revolutionary forces had not been and were not likely to be paid.

Yesterday the party was overtaken by a detachment of the Rural Guard, and the leader and the horses of the agitators were captured after some shooting on both sides. The other three men were pursued until late yesterday, when they were all killed. Several shots were fired at the guards, but not one of them was hit.

The facts in the case were telegraphed to Señor Yero, Secretary of the Interior, by the Governor of Santiago. Secretary Yero said that this effectually ends the only semblance of an uprising in Cuba. Two of the culprits were ex-convicts. Only one of the party had belonged to the revolutionary army.

THE $35,000,000 CUBAN LOAN.

There Would Be No Difficulty in Floating It in London.

LONDON, July 29.—If Cuba fails to float her proposed loan of $35,000,000 in the United States she will have no difficulty in doing so here. Several British financiers who have been approached on the subject by the Marquis de Montoro, Cuban Minister to Great Britain, have indicated their willingness to subscribe, but the Minister is unable to commit the Cuban Government, because of lack of instructions from President Palma.

Minister Montoro understands that Señor Palma will soon decide where and how the loan will be floated, and the Minister has promised to communicate the information, when authorized to do so, to the interested parties.

The Marquis de Montoro is establishing a legation for Cuba in Victoria Street, near the United States Embassy.

HAVANA, July 29.—President Palma had no comment to make upon The Associated Press dispatch from London saying that if Cuba failed to float the $35,000,000 loan in the United States she would have no difficulty in negotiating it there. The London report is confirmatory of the reports which the Marquis de Montoro has made to the authorities here.

No further instructions will be given by the Cuban authorities until the loan commission is appointed.

STRIKERS MAY PLACE PICKETS.

Also Persuade Workmen to Quit, According to Ruling of Judge Kavanagh of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Judge Kavanagh in a decision handed down to-day in the habeas corpus case of four strikers for violation of an injunction granted to the Illinois Malleable Iron Works, decided that labor unions have the right to place pickets about a plant where a strike is in progress, and he also declared that workmen have the right to persuade other workmen to quit.

The jurist furthermore held that sending men to jail upon affidavits that they have violated an injunction is illegal. Judge Kavanagh's decision is directly opposed to decisions rendered in the Superior Court.

YALE'S FOOTBALL COACH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29.—Capt. Rafferty of the Yale football team announced to-day that George B. Chadwick of Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain of last year's team, has accepted the place of field coach for the football squad for the coming season. Orders have been issued for the football men to return to the university to begin work Sept. 14. Walter Camp will be the general coach of the team this year as last.

MISHAP TO SHAMROCK III.

Slight Accident Caused Postponement of Day's Racing.

The Challenging Yacht Indulged in One Short Sail-Stretching Spin with Old Boat.

The challenger had a short sail-stretching spin yesterday morning, and she started out in the afternoon for another, but was forced by a slight accident to return to her anchorage. Both boats left the Horseshoe at 10 o'clock in the morning, in a fresh southerly wind, and reached out to sea half way between the Scotland and the Sandy Hook Lightships. The challenger led the way and was closely followed by the old boat. They went about between the lightships and reached back to the Horseshoe without being once close hauled. At 1 o'clock they started out again, but just as the challenger cleared the Hook, her masthead runner block broke, and she was immediately put about for her moorings. The accident was trivial, but it put an end to sailing for the day.

About 2 P. M. the Erin weighed anchor and started for the city. Abreast of Hoffman Island she met the police boat Patrol, which gave her an Admiral's salute of thirteen guns. In the Narrows she encountered the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's tug, Genesee, with Baron de Brabant and others of the company's officials on board. The Genesee, like the Patrol, followed her up the bay, and when she stopped off Liberty Island, went alongside. The railroad officials from the former and Police Inspector Smith from the latter there boarded the Erin. The railroad men extended an invitation to Sir Thomas to visit Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Canada by special train, to leave this city on Saturday morning. Sir Thomas accepted the invitation, and remarked that the trip would be especially agreeable, as he had never visited Canada.

After taking on board some guests, who awaited her launch at the Battery, the Erin returned to the Horseshoe.

Sir Thomas said the Shamrocks would race to-day unless the weather was stormy.

SMALL BOATS IN HEAVY BLOW.

Carolina Wins Commodore Bourne's Cup at Newport—Columbia Being Dismantled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The Newport and Buzzard's Bay thirty-footers sailed in one class this afternoon in a race in the bay for a cup offered by Commodore F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club. The race was sailed over the Dyer's Island course, starting from Fort Adams, with a reach to the Jamestown shore, a run to Dyer's Island, and a beat back to the starting line. The wind blew strongly from the southwest, at times being almost a gale, and there was a heavy sea on.

The conditions suited the Newport boats, and they made a much better showing than the Buzzard's Bay boats. The Carolina beat the Maahnee by nearly five minutes and the Zingara by nearly six minutes, and the Vaquero III. finished well in advance of the Massachusetts boat. The Barbara's gaff was broken, and she was towed into the harbor by the committee's boat. The summary is: Start 3:10.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina	5:15:24	2:05:24
Vaquero	5:16:23	2:06:23
Maahnee	5:17:52	2:07:52
Zingara	5:21:04	2:11:04

Barbara did not finish.

The old cup defender Columbia is being rapidly dismantled at her moorings in Brenton's Cove. A portion of her crew has been discharged and the others are engaged in stowing away the sails, rigging, and fittings on the tender, the Park City. A spare gaff and topmast, which had been stored at the shipyard, were also put on board the tender, and the old boat, which has twice defended the American's Cup, will as soon as she is stripped be towed to New York to be laid up.

Sales of Yachts Reported.

Mrs. Robert C. Black of Pelham Manor, N. Y., has purchased the steam yacht Reposo, through Stanley M. Seaman, from the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company. Reposo has a flush deck, is 80 feet over all, 12 feet beam, and 5 feet draught. She is of the usual Herreshoff construction, double planked, was entirely overhauled this Spring, and is equipped with a new Herreshoff triple expansion engine.

The same agency has also sold to J. J. Kenny of the Western Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada, the auxiliary yawl Kathleen, owned by J. H. Hutchens of the Huguenot Yacht Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. R. M. Seaman has also sold to Lawrence H. Wilbur of Philadelphia the knockabout Scooter for A. D. O'Niel of this city. The schooner yacht Rosina has been chartered to A. P. Wetherill of Philadelphia, Penn.

EGAN BEATEN AT GOLF.

Phelps Defeats the Western and Intercollegiate Champion by One Hole.

CHICAGO, July 29.—H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor, the Western and Intercollegiate Golf Champion, lost a heart-breaking match to Mason E. Phelps of Midlothian by 1 up at Onwentsia to-day in the third round for the Ravinoaks Cup. This is the first defeat that Egan has suffered this season in an open tournament. The match between Egan and Phelps abounded in sensational plays. At the turn Egan was 1 up.

Matters were squared at the sixteenth hole. Playing for the eighteenth hole, the match was all even. Both were on the green on their tee shots. Phelps rimmed the cup on his approach put, and Egan stopped six inches from the cup. Phelps was down in three. The spectators began to walk away, thinking Egan would surely hole out. He did not take the trouble to measure the distance, but carelessly putted and missed. Egan won the Ravinoaks Cup last year. Phelps has shown well in all of the open tournaments this year, and is a promising junior.

After the fourth round had been completed this afternoon, the following eight players were left to compete in the fifth round to-morrow: S. T. Chase, Mason Phelps, W. E. Egan, W. L. Howland, Jr., Ned Cummins, Blair Larned, R. Muudy and W. Waller.

Apawamis Golf Begins To-day.

Walter J. Travis, Findlay Douglas and a host of other good local golfers will start to-day in the three-day invitation tournament of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. The play to-day will consist of an 18-hole qualifying round from which two sets of sixteen will qualify for the cup. The first set, playing for the Apawamis Cup and the second set for the Governors' Cup. The first match play round in each event will be finished in the afternoon. As it is necessary for the amateur golfers who hope to compete in the open handicap event on Saturday with the twelve invited professionals to take part in the opening round of the tournament to-day, an unusually fine field of amateur talent is looked for. The course is in excellent condition, and a number of the competitors were practicing on the links yesterday.

LARNED WINS TENNIS CUP.

BOSTON, July 29.—Champion Larned had an easy time in the championship match at Longwood to-day with W. J. Clothier, winning the match, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2. This gives Larned two legs in the Longwood Cup, three being requisite for permanent possession. Although not devoid of interest, the contest to-day was, from a spectacular point of view, decidedly inferior to yesterday's match between Larned and Ward. Clothier played an English style game, with long strokes from the back court. Larned quickly sized this up and resorted to the same tactics himself, frequently drawing Clothier to the net against his will and then passing him with a shot straight down the lines or across the court. It was this heads-work which most encouraged the spectators with next week's contests in mind.

Clothier was not nearly fast enough on his feet to be a match for Larned, and he was also very wild. He smashed well at the net, but did very little placing, and he had no

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Stylish Summer $15 Suits for men—broken lots— $6.95

Washable White Duck P. K. and Linen and fine fancy light Tan, Brown and Olive Waistcoats, marked from $2.50 down to 98 cents

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Original bottles only—2 sizes—Druggists and Grocers.

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job shot at all. His frequent foot faults lost him a good many points and the penalties seemed to take a good deal of his patience and nerve. Only in the first set was Larned off his game, when he put the ball into the net repeatedly and could not seem to locate the corners. Later he pulled together, and although at times making what seemed to be inexcusably careless shots, his game was on the whole satisfying. This match ended the tournament.

Close Tennis by Mahony and Wrenn.

NAHANT, Mass., July 29.—Two matches were played in the invitation tennis tournament at the Nahant Club courts to-day. In the morning a match in the first round between K. Horton and R. Huntington was won by the former, 6—3, 7—5.

In the afternoon R. D. Wrenn and H. S. Mahony played two sets in the third round and were tied at 7 all in the third set, when a storm broke and the remainder of the match was not over until to-morrow morning. The game was watched by a large gallery. Wrenn's playing while here has made him appear as a strong candidate for the National championship at Newport in August. Mahony was not in his usual form in the first set, and Wrenn's accurate placing won with comparative ease, 6—0. In the second set Mahony took a brace, and by excellent playing took the set 6—4.

Fourteen games were played in the third set before the rain set in, and the score in the fifteenth game was love, 15, with Wrenn serving. The closeness of the set shows how well the men were matched. Wrenn's volleying was remarkably good, as was his net game, while Mahony played an excellent back court game, and his smashing was remarkably strong and accurate.

Ladies Win Tennis Prizes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The lawn tennis tournament in ladies' doubles was concluded to-day, Mrs. Barger Wallach and her sister, Miss Edna Barger, winning in three straight sets from Miss Maude Wetmore and Miss May Busk. The final outcome was not unexpected, as Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger are generally acknowledged to be the strongest pair of the women among the Summer residents, but it was expected that Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk would make a stronger stand. The well-known tennis ability of all four players attracted the largest attendance of spectators of the season.

Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk played their best game in the first set, forcing the score to 7—5 before Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger won. The second set was won at 6—4, and on the third superior team work told materially in favor of Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger, who allowed their opponents only two games.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND.

Rain Postpones Lou Dillon's Record-Breaking Attempt, but Trial Will Be Made To-day.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—In consequence of a heavy rain, which made the track fully four seconds slow, Lou Dillon was not driven to break her record, 2:08¼, this afternoon, the exhibition being postponed until to-morrow.

The first event, the 2:23 trot, was won by a Cleveland horse, Caspian, in straight heats from such favorites as Kinney Lou, Patchen Maid, Cole Direct, and Guy Fortune. This race was characterized by the reappearance of Bud Doble in the sulky after an absence of nine years.

In the 2:15 pace Dr. Madara won as he pleased. Guy Red was picked to win the 2:12 pace, but after the first heat he was outclassed, Illinois winning the event. The 2:08 trot brought out a strong field, but they were unable to step as fast as had been hoped, owing to the mud. The race went to Rhythmic in straight heats.

The concluding event, the 2:20 pace, was won by Tom Keene. Geary won the first heat, but acted badly in the second, and was outpaced in the third. Summaries:

2:23 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Caspian, g. g., by Patron. (E. Hank)	1	1	1
Guy Fortune, ch. h., (Hudson)	2	2	2
Kinney Lou, br. h., (Doble)	4	3	3
King Simmons, blk. h., (Bogash)	3	7	4
Prince Caton, b. h., (Bikers)	6	4	5
Beside Direct, ch. m., (McGuire)	7	6	6
Cole Direct, blk. h., (George)	5	8	7
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (De Rider)	8	5	8

Time—2:15¼, 2:12¾.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Dr. Madara, ch. g., by Diamond. (Hudson)	1	1	1
Volita, b. m., (Snyder)	2	3	2
Theron Powers, b. g., (Nuckolls)	4	4	3
Musk, b. g., (Walker)	3	6	4
James Speed, bk. m., (Reinhold)	5	5	5
Alma G., ch. m., (Fuller)	6	7	Drs

Time—2:10¾, 2:11¾.

2:12 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Rhythmic, b. h., by Antella, (McMahon)	3	1	1
Guy Red, b. g., (Hawk)	1	3	4
Donna Morgan, br. m., (Snow)	4	2	2
Joe Ashley, ch. g., (Nuckolls)	2	4	3
Honest John, ch. g., (Murphy)	5	5	5
Five Points, blk. h., (Hogan)	6	dis	
Gold Call, ch. h., (Reeves)	dis		

Time—2:12¾, 2:13¾, 2:12¾.

2:08 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Rhythmic, b. h., by Oakland Baron, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Fresno, blk. m., (Benyon)	2	4	2
Baron de Shay, b. h., (McHenry)	3	2	3
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Walker)	5	3	4
Maxine, b. m., (Eckers)	4	6	5
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Patterson)	6	5	6

Time—2:11½, 2:08¼.

New York Oarsmen for Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—The entries of Oarsmen Titus and Vesely of New York for senior singles at the Canadian regatta at St. Catharine's were received by the Secretary to-day, notwithstanding the report that the Atalanta Boat Club would refuse to send Titus. Despite rumors to the contrary, Scholes will row at both St. Catharine's and Worcester.

Squadron A Teams Play Polo.

An interesting polo game was played yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park between two teams from Squadron A, known as the Wigwags and the Freebooters. The teams played on even terms, and the Wigwags won by 4 goals to 2. Herbert Barry scored three goals for the winners, and Putnam made one, while for the Freebooters, Nichols and Barnfather each made one goal. The line-ups:

WIGWAGS.	FREEBOOTERS.
1. C. N. Talbot.	1. B. Valpy.
2. A. W. Putnam.	2. J. N. Hunt.
3. Herbert Barry.	3. C. O. Nichols.
Back—E. N. Nichols.	Back—Robt. Barnfather.

Notes from the Race Track.

Jockey George Odom, in response to an order telegraphed from Saratoga by Capt. S. S. Brown, who has first call on him, left for Saratoga last night, and will remain there with the Brown Stable until the close of the Saratoga Summer meeting.

The lightweight rider McCafferty, son of A. C. McCafferty, has attracted so much attention by his recent successes that he has become the fashion, and yesterday, after he won with two of his mounts at Jamaica, it was stated that a big offer had been made by one of the most important stables of the Eastern turf for the boy's services.

It has been decided that Hermia shall start in the race for the Saratoga Handicap, to be run next Monday at the opening of the Saratoga Summer meeting, as the horse apparently has recovered his old speed and dash, thus making the long rest that was planned for him unnecessary. Hermia will receive his final trial for the handicap to-morrow.

The investigation by the Stewards of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica into the running of the horse Oom Paul when he was so badly beaten on Monday, was brought to an end yesterday by the death of the horse, as the result of a severe attack of colic, which was said to have been the cause of his poor showing in the race. The illness of the horse was stated to the Stewards by E. L. Graves, trainer of Oom Paul, and was accepted by them as a satisfactory explanation.

O'Brien, the apprentice rider employed by W. C. Daly, was carried into the rail while riding Ointment, who ran in the Daly colors in the fifth race yesterday, and had his foot so badly crushed against the fence that he had to pull up. O'Brien blamed Fuller, who rode Donnelly, for the accident. Both boys were called into the Stewards' stand, but as it could not be proved that Fuller was at fault in the crowding that took place the Stewards contented themselves with warning the jockey against foul and rough riding.

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WE have got to figure on our Fall business now—which means that most of our highest grade Negligee Shirts ought to be away from here by August 1st.

So, for to-day we have gathered all our finest sorts—shirts that have been the talk of the town—and reduced them to $1.35. They are $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 shirts by every standard of measurement—material, make, style, fit, roominess.

Mostly hand-finished printed and woven Madras, exquisite patterns, nearly all light colorings; perfectly matched pleated fronts; also in plain white (various styles, with attached or detached cuffs). Sizes 14 to 17 inch.

FIRST FLOOR.

Another Thousand Pairs of Men's Trousers, Positively Made to Sell at $6, $8 and $10, for 3.50

If you can duplicate a single pair, made to measure, for less than our valuation of them, they are yours free.

Materials are the very choicest patterns of silk and worsteds, which sell at $2.50 to $3.50 the yard. Every yard has been shrunk by the cold-water process—a costly method that only high-class tailors adopt. The noted "Poole System" was followed in the cutting; there'll be no unsightly baggy knees after a few days' wear. The lining and trimmings and making are as good as it is possible to put into any Trousers, no matter what you pay.

Certainly, there is nothing more to be said.

You have our guarantee of their worth; you have our representation as to their goodness. If they do not find new owners in a hurry, it's not our fault.

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Do You Wear $5 and $6 Shoes?

Here are some we Guarantee as Worth $5 and $6, but a Deal with the Maker gives them to you

At $2.45 and $2.95.

In three days we have sold considerably more than half of the three thousand pairs; yet we still can say—enough of every size and width in upward of twenty best styles. Women's Shoes and Oxfords; hand welt and turn kid; ideal kid; patent calfskin; all the new heel and toe fancies.

They are brand new stock from a maker retiring from business. There's no one in the trade who can beat him making fine footwear.

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They include Swisses, Mulls, Lawns, Silk Mulls, etc. Some printed in dainty designs; others in attractive plain tints. All told, a remarkable collection of this season's best—at the lowest prices of the year.

Another offering today—equally good:

Fine quality Imported White Dotted Swisses, at a third below regular—49 and 39

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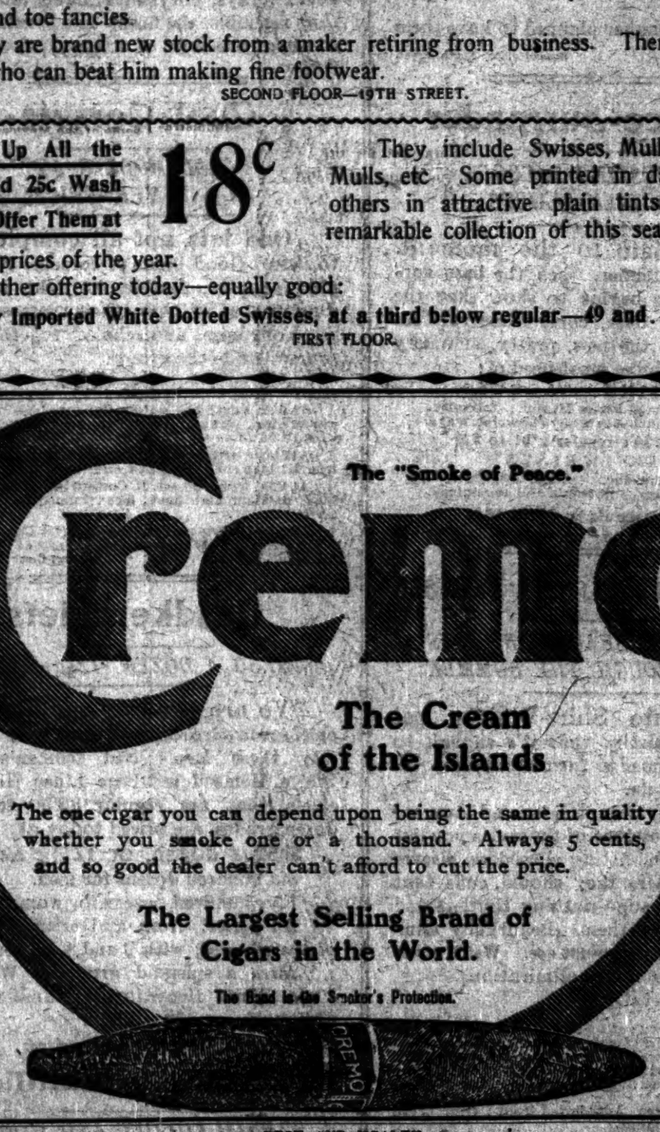
The one cigar you can depend upon being the same in quality whether you smoke one or a thousand. Always 5 cents, and so good the dealer can't afford to cut the price.

The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World.

The Band is the Smoker's Protection.



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"So Linens have gone up"—we hear some one say, facetiously. Yes—up town, up country, to many appreciative customers—but not up in price. On the contrary, the housewarming of the linens prompts special price-news. We've told you of splendid offerings of Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels, which remain in force until lots are exhausted. Today it's

Table-Linen By the Yard

Cream Table-Linen at 40c a Yard
Handsome floral patterns; bleaches quickly and wears well; 64 inches wide. Usual price, 50c yd.

Full-Bleached Irish Table-Linen at 50c a Yard
Large variety of designs; 67 inches wide. Imported to sell at 65c; recently sold as special value at 56c a yard.

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Sturdy wearing quality, soft finish; washes white quickly, and wears longer than full-bleached linen costing half as much again; 70 inches wide.

Cream White Table-Linen at 60c a Yard
From one of the best makers in Ireland; 70 inches wide. Regularly low-priced at 70c a yard.

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Satin-finished German Table-linen, 72 in. wide. Our special importation, to sell at $1.25 a yard.

Bleached Double Damask at $1.25 a Yard
Specially made for us in Scotland. Almost the entire product of the maker comes to our two stores. This is the very best damask we know at $1.25 a yd.; 70 inches wide.

Bleached Irish Damask at $1.35 a Yard
A specially fine quality; but the assortment of patterns got broken, and the matching napkins are all sold; hence $1.35 a yard, instead of $1.75; 72 inches wide.

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PRETTIEST THAT WOMEN EVER BOUGHT FOR $2.50

Simple, cool, effective. Made of white lawn, charmingly embroidered. Ideal shirt-waist suits for the dog-days, at the price of the shirt-waist alone.

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ON DRESSING SACQUES AND SILK WAISTS

Appropriate to the moment. Just at midsummer, when the best supplied wardrobe begins to show that the season is half over, come these ruthless reductions on the new, pretty, summery things women have most need of:

DRESSING SACQUES

Lawn. Dotted Swiss Muslin. Dimity. Made and trimmed in many charming ways.

At 50c to $5; regularly $1 to $10

SILK WAISTS

Pongee. Louisine. Peau de Cygne. In a large choice of patterns and trimmings.

At $3.50; regularly $5 to $6.75

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New White Shirt-Waists

THINGS OF BEAUTY AND JOYS ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER

The White Shirt-Waists get prettier so steadily that it's enough to tempt the Summer to turn around and begin all over again.

These new arrivals in linen and lawn are the latest expressions of the styles you like best. Trim, well-fitting shoulders, sleeves that droop where they should, cuffs that look trig and snug—nothing shiftless and hit-or-miss about them. Beautifully trimmed—but that you must see. We're confident of every woman's admiration.

Prices and details:

At $1.75—Of lawn; stitched plaits from shoulder to bust; and box plaits of embroidery; buttoned at side.

At $2.75—Of lawn; embroidered front, plaited, and trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back and sleeves.

At $3.50—Of linen; stitched plaits forming yoke; fancy tab stock.

At $4.25—Of linen; full-plaited front; with inlaid vest with pearl buttons.

At $6—Of lawn; yoke of plaits; trimmed with lace insertion; cluster-plaited back and sleeves; buttoned at back.

At $6.50—Of lawn; front with plaits and lace insertion; cluster-plaited back and sleeves; buttoned at side.

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Paper Fans to safeguard you against the sudden hot spells. White and delicate colors; quaint and artistic.

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5c, 10c, 15c and 20c

The 20c kind have natural bamboo sticks.

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White Lawn Shirt-waists have proved most popular this Summer—as every woman's wardrobe will testify. These patterns, all but made up, will supply charming shirt-waists of this very kind, at a price far below former values—

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Your size and choice together are somewhere in the group:

At 50c, worth 75c—Tape and Batiste Girdles; for summer wear; sizes 18 to 22.

At 50c, worth $1—Batiste Corsets; bias cut; short gored hips; straight-front; low bust; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 28.

At 50c, worth $1—L. R. Corsets of batiste; medium length; bias cut; straight-front; sizes 24 to 29.

At 65c, worth $1—J. B. Corsets of batiste; short hips; medium high bust; lace trimmed; sizes 18, 19, 28 and 24.

At $1—Batiste and Ventilating Net Corsets; bias and gored cut; dip hips in some models; flat abdomen; odd sizes.

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We are pruning our handkerchief stock vigorously. That's the reason why these Men's and Women's Plain White Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, that are regular $2.50 to $3 a dozen grades, are priced today at

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Six hundred dozens for men.

Five hundred dozens for women.

All perfect, fresh and crisp—just out of their boxes; with ¼ and ⅜-in. hems.

Also, a splendid group of Women's Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 7c each, or 80c a dozen.

Broadway.

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BOTH COTTON AND WOOL

The woolen dress-goods comprise Mohairs, Granite and Prunella Suitings, Serges, Vigoreaux and Broadcloths, in black and good colors, in 2 to 8-yard lengths, suitable for suits, separate skirts and children's school dresses.

One-third to One-half Less Than Regular Prices

The Wash Cottons include 3 to 10-yd. lengths, conveniently banded, of Irish Dimities, Organdies, Mulls, Silk-and-cotton Mousselines, and heavier weight cottons for skirts, such as Pique, Cotton Duck, Linen Crash and Galatea.

One-half Below Regular Prices

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DOUBLE BREASTED IN GREAT FAVOR

Men are wearing more double-breasted Serge Suits this Summer than ever before. And, to meet the demand, we have a fuller, better stock of these suits than in any preceding Summer.

Styles are excellent—well-fitting collars, lapels with the favorite deep roll; button-holes hand-made. And, of course, the serge is all that is to be desired—fast color, all-wool, properly shrunk.

Prices are $12, $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Straw Hats, $1

$2 TO $2.50 IS WHAT THEY'RE REALLY WORTH

And, incidentally, what they were formerly priced. Now, at a dollar each, to tempt the man who is going off on his vacation, and wants to look fit.

Sennit Straws, of late models, various dimensions, all fresh and good-looking—

$1, from $2 and $2.50

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Silk-Weft Shirts for Men

$2—A WELCOME PRICE-DEPARTURE

Shirts exactly like these usually cost $2.75 in our Men's Furnishing Store. And we've sold hundreds of them to men who know the good points of a silk-weft shirt for negligee wear—particularly when they're playing golf, tennis, or the like. But we got forty dozens from the maker to sell at

Two Dollars Each

—which we'll have no difficulty in doing.

Made in a variety of their best patterns, with soft collars or neckbands; soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 17½.

It's the first time we've ever offered silk-weft shirts at so low a price.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth st.

Half Hose for Men

SUMMER SORTS AT A SHILLING

"Up the State" they figure eight shillings to a dollar. And eight is the number of pairs of these excellent socks that go for a dollar today—$1.50 worth. Or, if you are satisfied with less, take them for

12½c a Pair

and still save one-third. All fine cotton, in plain black, black with unbleached feet or split soles, or fancy printed.

In good supply at this very low price.

Ninth street.

These Shoe Prices

WILL INTEREST BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

They're part of our machinery for cleaning stock of small lots. And they apply to shoes that have proved favorites at full prices—which were much higher than these.

If stylish Summer Shoes are among your needs, you can save money by picking them out of these two groups:

Women's $4, $5 and $7 Shoes, $1.90

A round-up of high-grade Button and Lace Shoes, that sold up to $7 a pair. Of course, lines are more or less broken, but it's surely worth while if you can buy a $5 or $7 pair of shoes, by dint of a little picking, for $1.90!

Men's Oxford Shoes at $2.40

Of kid and patent coltskin, made with welted soles of best oak-tanned leather; and with every detail of good style and workmanship. Prices were $3, $3.50 and a few at $5 a pair. Broken lots, again; best choosing is among larger sizes.

Main floor Shoe Store.

Pretty Buckles

IMPORTED—IN NEW AND CHARMING STYLES

There are hardly two alike among this attractive collection of imported Belt Buckles—hence there's a wide variety to choose from, and the satisfaction of getting an unusual design.

Some are of clear, brilliant rhinestones, others of decorative metal in many different shapes and finishes, set with imitation stones.

It's a gathering that women of taste will like greatly.

Rhinestone Buckles, 85c to $14.25.

Metal Buckles, $1.50 to $4.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Summer Skirts at a Dollar

FOUR HUNDRED FOR AS MANY LUCKY WOMEN

You may remember a similar event last Summer—when twelve hundred Washable Walking Skirts at a dollar went in a day.

Only a third of that quantity is here today; and the skirts will be snapped up very quickly. So, if you wish to share in the offering, be prompt.

One hundred—a quarter of the number—are of white pique, in flounce styles, with insertion. The rest are of black and navy blue duck, with white ring-dots; some with flounces, some gored, with rows of stitching at the bottom.

Neatly made, stylish Skirts at an almost ridiculous price—

$1 Each, Worth $2 to $2.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

PRACTICALLY AT COST BY THE YARD

Muslin Sheeting is now selling at wholesale at higher prices than for some time past. Taking present prices by the yard as a comparison, these Sheets and Pillow Cases cost the housekeeper less today than the goods would cost by the yard.

They are splendidly made from standard full-bleached muslin. Both Pillow Cases and Sheets have 3-inch hems, and are all ready for use. Prices:

PILLOW CASES

42 x 36 in., 15c	50 x 38½ in., 19c
42 x 38½ in., 16c	54 x 38½ in., 21c

SHEETS

54 x 90 in., 49c	81 x 99 in., 75c
63 x 99 in., 60c	90 x 90 in., 75c
72 x 90 in., 60c	90 x 99 in., 82c
72 x 99 in., 66c	90 x 108 in., 88c
81 x 90 in., 68c	

Fourth avenue.

For Grass or Sand

LAWN SWINGS AND CANOPIES BEACH UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas and Canopies to make oases in stretches of lawn or beach. Swings that bring a new summer pleasure to grown-ups and children.

The swings are strong and safe, and do not mind rough handling. The shade-things resist exposure and add to the beauty of the landscape.

Surely these will interest:

LAWN SWINGS

All hard wood with red frames:
6 feet high, for two children, $4.
8 feet high, for two adults, $5.50.
10 feet high, for four adults, $8.50.

Eagle steel Swings, with canopy; made for four adults; nicely finished and very strong, at $12.50.

BEACH UMBRELLAS

At $2—Large size, in assorted stripes, with 7-foot pole.

LAWN CANOPIES

At $8.50—In assorted colors; adjustable to any position; eight feet across.

Baby Canopy Hammocks; may be hung from ceiling, in doorway, or from tree, at $1.

Basement.

Umbrellas Come Down

THAT IS, AS TO PRICES

Fifty cents is the least reduction. And the Umbrellas are all "extra quality," handsome and strongly fortified against both wear and weather. The season is late—but time-of-year does not affect umbrellas from your point of view. Except to give you prices thus remarkably low:

At $1.50, worth $2—All-silk Umbrellas for sun and rain; 24 and 26-inch; black, navy blue and green.

At $1.85, worth $2.75—Union Taffeta Umbrellas, 26-inch, with fancy handles.

At $2.50, worth $4—All-silk Sun Umbrellas, 24-inch.

And an interesting lot of Fancy Parasols such as women bought with pleasure at $2 to $4. Now $1.25 each.

Main floor, Broadway.

The Mudge Canner

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PRESERVED WHOLE

It is no longer a toilsome thing to "put up" fruits for the winter.

Nothing could be simpler than to preserve with the Mudge Canner. Or safer—for it also sterilizes the vegetables or fruit.

The easiest, cleanest, quickest, most economical method. It *preserves each piece whole;* and the pieces stay whole. And they keep their original flavor.

$2.25 to $9

Demonstration in our Basement, today and every day.

Popular Sheet Music

TUNES YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

You can always be sure of getting the musical hits of the day in this collection—we keep it in touch with the times.

Fifty-cent Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, published at 50c a copy, is here for you to choose from at

15 Cents a Copy

Here are a few random selections—vocal and instrumental. If you're out of town, one cent a copy additional pays the postage:

Instrumental

Anona—Two-step.
Cosey Corner—Two-step.
Breezy Corner—Two-step.
Dance of the Water Lilies.
Sunrise in Dixie—Two-step.
Hearts Courageous—Waltz.
The Soul of the Rose—Waltz.
Hiawatha—Two-step.
Sun Dance.
Lallah—Waltz.
Bungaloo Love Dance.
Creepy Creeps Dance.

Vocal

Come Down, My Evening Star.
Maiden and the Jay.
My Little Hindoo Belle.
Queer Little Ostrich.
Eat, Drink and Be Merry.
In the Pathway of Roses and Thorns.
Same Old Crowd.
Two Little Blue Little True Little Eyes.
With You.
Down on the Farm.
Dear Old Girl.
It's You.
Trouble.
Hiawatha.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Children A-wheel

BEST TRICYCLES AND VELOCIPEDES

You probably haven't looked into the matter; but the boys and girls know the difference between mediocre machines and the kinds they can depend upon for speed, for safety, for smooth running, for long service, for general reliability.

Bring one of these to your girl or boy. The cries of delight will show you how the good steel horses are valued.

Down-hill prices, too:

KEYSTONE TRICYCLES for Girls

Sizes 3 to 5 years, steel tires, $3.25; rubber tires, $5.50.
Sizes 4 to 6 years, steel tires, $4.50; rubber tires, $6.50.
Sizes 5 to 8 years, steel tires $5; rubber tires, $7.50.
Sizes 7 to 12 years, steel tires, $6; rubber tires, $9.50.

VELOCIPEDES for Boys

Sizes 3 to 5 years, steel tires, $1.50; rubber tires, $3.75.
Sizes 4 to 6 years, steel tires, $2; rubber tires, $4.25.
Sizes 5 to 8 years, steel tires, $2.50; rubber tires, $5.
Sizes 7 to 12 years, steel tires, $3; rubber tires, $6.

Basement.

Upholstery News

CONDUCIVE TO SUMMER COMFORT

Things for the country cottage, the window seat, the piazza, the sail-boat—to help make life lazy and "comfy," and worth living. Prices are temptingly little, too:

DENIM TABLE COVERS

Best quality, in plain red, green or blue; prettily embroidered in white. 1 yard square, $1.50 each; 1½ yards square, $2.50 each; 2 yards square, $3.50 each; 2 x 2½ yards, $4.50 each.

MATTING-COVERED WINDOW SEATS and BOXES

Cool looking and useful; substantially made. Prices according to size, $3.50 to $7.50 each.

LINEN COUCH COVERS

60x108 in. Dust-proof coverings to throw over your couch, making a cooler surface to rest upon than the heavy hot covering of the couch. Best quality plain linen, with wide borders in plain red or blue; without fringe, $2; with fringe, $2.50 each.

LOUNGING PILLOWS

24 and 26 inches square. Coverings in excellent variety: Holland prints, India prints, linen taffeta and embroidered denims. Fillings are of silk floss, which is preferable to down in hot weather. Good value at $1.85 to $2.50 each.

PORCH CUSHIONS

16 inches square; pillow shape. Coverings of green cloth, filled with sea-grass. At 25c each, instead of 50c. Only a small lot.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

...ERTON WON EASY

...stings Filly Was Always First for the Dunton Stakes.

...Knot Was the Selling Successful Post Favorite at the Jamaica Track.

Disappointment was liberally distributed through the programme at the Jamaica race track yesterday, and when the day's sport ended with Sailor Knot as the solitary past favorite to win the followers of ... found were only a trifle worse off ... were the believers in "tips" and ... Unexpected things ... to each of the six events on ... but about the most surprising of ... was the victory of Rosetint ... the single stake of the day, the ... for Rosetint to win it was ... for Duke of Kendal to lose, and ... Kendal was regarded as almost a ... in the moderate field that ... the Dunton, one mile and a sixteenth, ... three-year-olds. ... Rosetint was never troubled in the least ... the distance, and after racing in front ... a stiff pace from end to end won well ... hand by three lengths, while it took ... all that Duke of Kendal could do ... get up at the end and take second ...

Odom made amends for his losing rides ... the faithful followers of what is known ... the "Odom system" by landing the ... Theo first in the sprint for maiden ... after a desperate struggle to the ... finishing post against Black Socks, who was ... a short neck away at the end.

Fifteen selling class two-year-olds made ... field for the fifth race, and offered ... sport ... made even the boldest bet- ... regard the race askance, but the form ... followers by that time were forced to ... any sort of chance to regain some of ... losses and accepted the short price of ... to 5 against Sailor Knot with confidence ... was well rewarded when the colt, ... by Hioka, squeezed through a nar- ... opening near the head of the stretch ... the most speed at the finish, ... easily by three lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six ...

Parrell's Duellist, b. s., 5 years, by ... Dulcie, 102 pounds (Fuller,) ... Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Orne- ... 116 (Fuller,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, 3 ... Won easily by three lengths; ... second and third. Colonsay, ... to 1; Athelroy, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1; ... 8 and 5 to 1, and Dekabec, 30 ... Time, 1:14 4-5. Mr. Parrell's ... Sheriff Bell, by Orne- ... Duellist, by Dulcie. ... Bell was handily by a half length ... Duellist, who was second by a like ... Colonsay was third, a length away. ... 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Northern ... 3 to 1 and 4 to 5; Monte Carlo, 100 ... 25 to 1 and 4 to 1, and 4 to 1. ... Bell, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Duellist, ... 3 to 1 and 1 to 2; Colonsay, 4 to

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THE AQUEDUCT INQUIRY.

The two reports presented by Prof. BURR on behalf of the Mayor's commission of experts, reviewing the charges of the Merchants' Association in matters pertaining to the Croton Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir, should end a controversy from which no good can come and which cannot fail to become harmful to the public interests if persisted in. These are preliminary reports, to be followed by others as time serves for the necessary investigations. They have been sufficiently summarized in our news columns, and about all that remains to be said of them is that they are calm and judicial and tend to allay any apprehensions of "gigantic" frauds and "wholesale corruption" in the prosecution of this great work. With very much better opportunities than the representatives of the Merchants' Association could have had for critical examination, the experts find that the work is generally good and satisfactory in character and quality, and that the charges of malfeasance and nonfeasance against the members of the Aqueduct Commission are not sustained by anything which has come to their knowledge.

There is still room for differences of engineering opinion as to whether departures from the plans of Mr. ALPHONSO FTELEY were wise or unwise, and perhaps equal room for like differences as to the wisdom of the radical changes made by Mr. FTELEY in the plans of his predecessor, Mr. CHURCH. The members of the Merchants' Association are very energetic and public-spirited citizens, but they are not inerrant in matters of engineering judgment, and in this instance they appear to have espoused with unnecessary warmth one side of a controversy which undoubtedly had its origin in the fact that the assistant who Mr. FTELEY supposed would succeed him was not chosen to that post. They will be open to suspicion as to the sincerity of their position if they do not now let the matter drop and devote themselves to subjects of greater public interest. To seek the indictment of the Aqueduct Commissioners through the District Attorney of Westchester, if that move is seriously entertained, would be as mischievous as it would be futile. After District Attorney JEROME has dropped a matter because there is nothing in it, another District Attorney in an adjoining county is not likely to find therein anything to repay exploitation.

Finally, the Merchants' Association owes the Mayor an apology for persistent efforts to put him in the wrong. In this matter he has not been in the wrong at any time. In future they will serve the public much better by working with him than by efforts to discredit him for timidity in not doing that which he should not have done, which he wholly lacked the power to do, and which, had he done it, would have compromised him seriously and made him officially ridiculous. Mayor LOW has handled this matter with judgment and discretion. His conclusion that it was an engineers' quarrel was well founded, and his course in referring the charges of the Merchants' Association to the most disinterested and capable commission available was exactly the right thing to have done. Now let us change the subject.

THE CARDINALS' COLLEGE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Sun had an interesting paragraph yesterday showing the precise preponderance of the Italians in the College of Cardinals. The total number of the college is but sixty-four, of whom sixty-three were appointed by Pope LEO XIII., and only one survives from the Pontificate of his predecessor. Of the sixty-four, but twenty-five are "foreigners" to Italy, leaving thirty-nine Italian Cardinals to vote for the new Pope, for whom a two-thirds majority is required. Since only three more votes than those of the Italian Cardinals are required for the requisite majority, our neighbor seems to be quite justified in saying that "the absurdity of expecting the election of any but an Italian is evident."

It may be worth while to set forth the composition of the College of Cardinals, whereby Italy is so much overrepresented, in comparison with its Roman Catholic population, and the rest of the world so far underrepresented. Here are the figures for the principal countries, which we take from the Statesman's Year Book, excepting those for the United States, which we take from the World Almanac:

Countries.	Catholic Population.	Cardinals.
Australia	739,192	1
Austria-Hungary	37,704,977	5
Germany	17,674,921	3
France	40,990,923	7
Great Britain	1,500,000	0
Ireland	3,310,028	1
Italy	32,449,754	30
Spain	18,059,500	5
United States	9,239,166	1

Of course, this table is very incomplete. It leaves out of view altogether the whole of South America, with its immense Catholic population, which has not a single vote in the college. The fact that England is not represented is a temporary inequality, arising from the fact that Cardinal VAUGHAN died only a little more than a month ago, and during the last illness of the Pope who was to appoint his successor. But the table is nevertheless highly suggestive, and shows, among other things, how inevitable it is that the Universal Church, as now officered, should concern itself disproportionately with the secular and ecclesiastical policy of the Kingdom of Italy.

CONGRESSMAN BAKER'S FREE PASS.

The act of Congressman BAKER in returning the annual pass sent him by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would have been a great deal more impressive if he had not required a thousand words, more or less, in which to define his position. Like the Player Queen in "Hamlet," he "doth protest too much, methinks." To decline the pass was eminently proper. To have done so on the grounds that to tender and accept it involved a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887, as amended, and that self-respect did not permit him to receive valuable favors for which he could render no equivalent service, would have been dignified and impressive. To argue the matter, as a sermon does its text, seeking meanings for phrases which possess no subtle significance, and pointing out inconsistencies which are in themselves unimportant, because the letter reviewed was probably written by a clerk according to his light and under general instructions, was to weaken the moral force of his position and make his act appear as taking advantage of an opportunity to advertise himself and make political capital out of a code of official ethics which conforms to the statutes.

Many public men make the mistake of using a charge of birdshot where what is needed is a bullet. Mr. BAKER is evidently in this category. Bribery and corruption are not matters to be argued. The more one discusses them the more one rubs the color out of them, and changes them from insults to be resented to theses to be debated.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY.

Midsummer is an excellent time to consider the proposition which has been sometimes discussed of extending the school year for those who wish to work twelve months instead of nine. The idea of doing away with the long vacation is certainly a cruel one, but there are a number of reasons to be offered in its favor. It would have been hardly fair to mention the plan a while ago, when the thermometer stood near 100, but now is as good a time to think of it as the Winter.

It has often been observed that from a business point of view it would be more economical to use the school buildings twelve months instead of allowing them to stand idle a quarter of the time. Educationally also there is something of a waste in the long period in which pupils lose the idea of work and the connection of their studies. It is probably the case that many parents would welcome the idea of a Summer term. It is the case also that the vacation schools in most cities are full and that instead of offering merely amusement and light studies they are beginning to offer much the same sort of elementary teaching that is given in the Winter. Many teachers, probably most, keep busy in the Summer; some engage in one or another sort of teaching, some turn student for the nonce at a Summer school. Would it not be better to systematise all this and make what is now diverse and informal part of a regular system? A year of four terms with short vacations between would meet all these needs.

At present we believe no school system in the country carries out the plan exactly, although there are not a few whose terms cover a considerable part of the Summer. The only institution we know of which has developed any such plan thoroughly is the University of Chicago, which has four regular terms, although neither professors nor students are required to attend all the terms unless they desire.

We have by no means stated all the advantages of such a course, for it is not necessary just now to do so. Any such plan must pass through a vigorous discussion before one can get a fair view of it, and it is not worth while to attempt a full consideration before it is necessary. One thing, however, it does seem well to say, namely, that the important question is not so much whether there is a considerable desire for Summer work, but whether there would be a real gain in converting the somewhat irregular institutions which now occupy the Summer months into a matter of the same routine which fills the Winter.

As things stand, almost any teacher or student who wishes to work in the Summer can now do so. It is true that one of the drawbacks of teaching in this country is that salaries are paid for work that takes rather less than two-thirds of the time, about 200 days in the year. Salaries are therefore lower than they should be if teachers worked full time. Still at present great numbers of teachers find work in the Summer, and, which is more to the point, a great many who feel ill able to work are not compelled to do so. In like manner with the pupils: many are able to keep at work a good part of the Summer and so avoid the loss of power which a long vacation brings, but many, on the other hand, really need the freshening up of a Summer in the country.

The same thing may be said of our colleges and universities: professors and students who wish to work in the Summer find little difficulty in doing so.

There cannot be much doubt that our present system provides adequately for the majority of cases. It is surely better to call for a definite step on the part of those who wish to work throughout our Summer. Were the case reversed, even with proviso that the fourth term should be a matter of choice, the tendency would be toward making the Summer work the rule rather than the exception.

And this would be an evil. The proposal is logical enough, we grant, but with that rather limited logic which so often leads the American to provide for the future at too great an expense of the present. The average American is quite enough inclined to work as it is: the useful thing is to hold him back. But more important are the positive advantages of a Summer vacation, often dependent upon their diversity and lack of uniformity. And these we appreciate in July better than we shall in January.

THE CHOICE OF RELIANCE.

Without any question the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club did well to avoid further trouble and expense by choosing Reliance as the defender of the America's Cup without insisting upon the announced series of trial races being sailed to a finish. Those races had been arranged for the purpose of satisfying the minds of the committee which of the American racing machines in being was the likeliest to do well, to do best, in weather in which experience showed the cup was likeliest to be sailed for. As soon as the committee was satisfied, it was an unnecessary hardship to continue the tests. Every yachtsman's mind was made up, including the mind of the committee, before the final and formal series of tests had been even begun. But, as a matter of abundant caution, the committee did well to allow the trials to continue until every vestige of doubt had been removed not merely from their minds but from the minds of the most obstinate partisan of those discredited and obsolescent craft which their own designer had superseded.

The subjoined table includes all the races which Reliance has sailed to a finish, excluding the three or four in which accident or lack of wind compelled to be thrown out of the account of her performances. It will, we think, be admitted by all yachtsmen that no such showing has been before made in competition by a yacht projected to defend the cup. It is not, as we keep insisting, a good type of boat that the regulations under which the cup races are sailed has been developing. But that is not the business either of Mr. HERRESHOFF or of Mr. FIFE. Their business is to produce a boat that is likeliest, under the actual regulations, to secure the desired result. Here is the result of Reliance's performances thus far:

Date.	Winner.	Course.	Weather.	Time.	Miscellaneous.
June 21	Reliance	Triangular	Smooth to rough	4:17:30	
June 22	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 9 knots	3:51:21	
June 25	Reliance	Triangular	Light wind, smooth	4:05:11	
June 26	Reliance	Windward and return	Wind 7 to 10 knots	3:49:51	
June 27	Reliance	Triangular	Light wind, choppy	4:16:30	
June 28	Reliance	Windward and return	Wind 8 knots, choppy	3:56:30	
July 1	Reliance	Windward and return	Light wind, smooth	4:16:30	
July 2	Reliance	Triangular and return	Heavy	3:57:30	
July 3	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 30 to 32 miles	3:18:30	
July 4	Reliance	Club cruise, 30 miles	Strong wind, heavy	5:27:30	
July 6	Reliance	Triangular	Heavy wind, choppy	3:28:30	
July 7	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 30 to 35 miles, rough	3:19:30	
July 8	Reliance	Club cruise, 30 miles	Fair wind, smooth	5:30:30	
July 9	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 11	Reliance	Triangular	Light wind, smooth	4:16:30	
July 12	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 13	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 14	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 15	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 16	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 17	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 18	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 19	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 20	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 21	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 22	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 23	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 24	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 25	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 26	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 27	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 28	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 29	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	
July 30	Reliance	Triangular	Wind 10 to 15 miles, smooth	3:30:30	

We should say that this showing was not calculated to bring much comfort to Mr. FIFE, nor yet to the gallant and sportsmanlike yachtsman who has employed him to design Shamrock III. Columbia was an overmatch for Shamrock I. She was, let us politely say, just about a match for Shamrock II. The point of the challenger was to beat Columbia. But meanwhile the designer of Columbia has built not one boat but two boats which exhibit Columbia in the light of a "rank outsider." Whatever may be said of the way in which she has been handled, it must be owned in fairness that she has been outclassed in the preliminary races of 1903. The average margin of victory of Reliance over a boat which has so clearly proved herself superior to Columbia shows that to beat Reliance is quite the toughest task that any challenger has thus far had to accomplish.

THE DUTY ON "IMITATION" RUBIES.

The announcement by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers, of their decision that hereafter imitation rubies shall be assessed on the same basis as genuine rubies, is bewildering. The most entertaining feature of the ruling is that it cuts the rate of duty on the imitation stones in half, admitting them at 10 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent., as formerly. The board finds that the imitation rubies are in fact real rubies, though less valuable by reason of defects which are inherent in their manufacture. The real ruby is a combination of chrome and alluminium; so is the imitation ruby. In the ultimate anaylsis they are found to be identical, except for the difference that their respective values are permanently as dollars to dimes. They possess the same degree of hardness, the same color, and the same specific gravity. Here we have the triumph of pure synthesis, albeit with some logical confusion which it is no part of the duty of the appraisers to reconcile, and does not concern the chemist. The imitation ruby is a real ruby because it is identical in character, composition, and physical properties with the ruby of nature. But it is not a real ruby because, forsooth, it is an imitation. Ergo: it is dutiable on the plane of the ruby, as "a precious stone advanced in value or condition from its natural state by cutting or other process, but not set," at 10 percentum ad valorem, but its value is only about one-tenth that of the real stone, because it is not a ruby at all, nor a precious stone, but a cheap imitation, invariably distinguishable under a lens of sufficient power from the gem it simulates.

Having reached this point in the definition of its position the board adjourned. It is not paid to pursue paradoxes to their lairs and drag them thence by the tails, for the edification of those disposed to inquire too curiously into the nature of things. Meanwhile, the bewildered layman has learned from the decision that real rubies are made artificially, and that the artificial rubies are as good as the real, being exactly the same thing, and very much cheaper. This is calculated to establish his confidence in honest shell shirt buttons, which, as Dr. HOLMES once said:

Are always genuine, while your gems may pass,
Though real diamonds, for ignoble glass.

However, it really looks as if the Board of Classification needed a logician, and possibly a mathematician, to complete its effective working organization. It should not announce conclusions concerning which all that can be said is that "this way madness lies" for all who try to reason them out. An official decision ought, if possible, to be consistent with itself, and intelligible to the average citizen of ordinary insight. It is natural enough for the well-informed man to "take delight in formula when figures are equatable," but when he is given an equation in which x represents two separate and distinct things having certain points of resemblance, but 90 per cent. of unity apart in value, the laughter it excites is more like the mirthless cachinnation of acute mania than the thorough-going merriment of incurable paresis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is some difficulty in settling down to serious consideration of the plan to build a railway tunnel under Bering Strait, and the difficulty is in nowise decreased by the fact that the American end of the plan seems to be in the hands of Mr. J. HAMILTON LEWIS, a man whose greatness as a statesman and as an expert authority on military matters is widely recognised, but whose competency to solve complex engineering problems is still questioned by a few persons generally credited with information on such subjects. Still, the serious consideration can be given if one really puts one's mind to the task, and among those who have done so is Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN of Philadelphia, who to high scientific attainments adds much personal knowledge of the Bering Strait region. When questioned about the tunnel plan, he declared that its execution did not seem to him to be within the bounds either of possibility or desirability. For one thing, he said, the width of the Strait is not thirty-six miles, as the promoters assert, but forty-two miles, by actual measurement. "A railroad such as is projected" the professor continued, "even if the tunnel were feasible from an engineering point of view, would require an enormous outlay, with comparatively little prospect for returns on the investment. The road would have to traverse thousands of miles of sparsely settled country which could offer nothing in the way of freight or passenger traffic. The rigors of the climate are such that there would be equally little hope of the future development. Such a great distance would have to be traversed that there would be little or no saving in the matter of time over transportation by water. Freight rates, indeed, by such an all-rail route would probably be higher than they would be by water. The only possible saving I could see would be in the matter of loading and unloading." When Prof. HEILPRIN denied the possibility of building this line, he referred, of course, not to physical difficulties, which the modern engineer hardly recognises, but to the relation between cost and revenue in sight. With enough money, no doubt the strait, or the Pacific Ocean, for that matter, could be tunneled, but what, pray, is the objection to the use of steamers where the use of steamers is, as the doctors say, "indicated." The few would-be travelers who remain at home from fear of the sea's surface would hardly be likely to trust themselves at its bottom.

—Urban and suburban trolley lines, despite their many similarities, are yet made quite different things by the difference of the conditions in which the service is conducted, and especially by the higher speed invariably maintained in the country. The general failure to recognise this fact is at the bottom of many of the accidents daily occurring on the suburban lines, which, being in reality under-sized railroads instead of over-sized street car companies, follow the methods of the latter at the great peril of their passengers. There is, therefore, pertinency, if not any large amount of practical wisdom, in some suggestions just made in an open letter sent to Gov. BATES of Massachusetts by Mr. W. H. WHEELER of Worcester. Mr. WHEELER wants the Legislature to see to it, first of all, that no motorman shall be employed on a country trolley line until he has had two years' experience, and has, besides, proved to a State licensing board that he is able to do the right thing in an emergency as well as to manage his car when no dangers are in sight. Just how the test is to be made is not revealed, and not much would be revealed by prearranged difficulties. Still, something could be done in this direction, and the idea has certain merits. In the next place, Mr. WHEELER would have the State pass a law forbidding one rapid transit car to follow another at a less distance than 100 yards—which seems extremely close—and ordering the equipment of all such cars with a double set of air brakes, so that one could be used in case the other failed. That, we fear, is a counsel of perfection and not to be expected while the world and corporations remain what they are. Lastly, the reformer would have it declared a criminal offense, even when no accident results, to "steal a switch," that is, for one car to pass the place appointed for meeting another. This nefarious but rather sporting act, he says, is often committed, sometimes with the approval of the passengers, who would rather take large chances than to endure prolonged delays, and therefore he would have rewards offered to those who betray the offenders. It must be remembered, however, that the transportation companies, for the very best of reasons, are struggling with this and many another problem, and legislative interference should be slow and cautious in matters upon which the practical expert alone has a right to speak the final word.

—In opposing the extension and even the maintenance of the Free Rural Postal Delivery, Representative MUDD of Maryland speaks with a frankness that is irritating or amusing, according to whether one takes it that he is cynical or humorous. In either case, he undoubtedly expresses the politician's opinion of the "F. R. P. D." He does, indeed, say a word or two for the poor farmer, deprived of his accustomed opportunity to go to the village and see people once in a while, but he does not explain why the farmer cannot go to the village whenever the craving for conversation and accompaniments, liquid and other, seizes him, even if his letters and the county paper do reach him by another hand. It is easy enough to understand why the loss of a good excuse would be felt by some farmers, but their number is hardly large enough to warrant the abandonment of what is fast becoming a great as well as a beneficent National institution. What the Maryland statesman really hates, however, is not the deprivation of the farmer of social joys, but the deprivation of nervous Congressmen of the political assistance of rustic Postmasters selected by themselves, and the substitution for them of carriers protected by the civil service law. That, of course, is a withering outrage, not to be endured a moment longer than necessary.

—Mr. EDISON's storage battery is again perfected at last, and again it is immediately to revolutionize the automobile business. We forget whether this is the fourth or the fifth time that Mr. EDISON has announced the completion of this task and the relegation of all other storage batteries to the scrap heap, but as nothing very impressive followed the other announcements, it is just possible that even now the revolutionizing is not going to begin before day after to-morrow. Mr. EDISON is a most ingenious man, and he is something of a business man as well, which few inventors are. If he does hit it off with his storage battery—and nobody will deny that he may do so—the preparatory advertising it has received will be one of the few immense valuable things that have cost nothing. And this he evidently realises. But there! Mr. EDISON himself has advertised his country all over the world, and he will not be grudged a little, or even much, gratuitous publicity. We are all proud of his reputation, and he has been kindness itself on innumerable occasions in supplying good salable "copy" to men who needed it.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

SAFETY ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it happened I was one of the passengers caught on an elevated train recently between the Grand and Houston Street stations, where we were delayed three-quarters of an hour without information as to when we would be released.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the guard on our train allowed passengers (both men and women) to alight and walk along the narrow plank walk, taking chances of exposing themselves to the dangerous third rail. In jumping off the cars between stations several of the girls almost slid into the street below, because of the distance between the walk and the first bar of the railing along the elevated road. This railing ought to be netted or closed in some way, at any rate to the first bar.

I would also suggest that in order to obviate the possibility of injury by this third rail, some appliance be kept on each car to allow people to reach the street between stations when such accidents occur. The current was turned on suddenly while people were walking along the track and some of them were in a severe predicament.

LEO H. HIRSCH.

New York, July 28, 1903.

Nucleus of Stenographers' Exchange.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I use your good offices to point out to your correspondent, "E. P. H.," whose letter on a stenographers' exchange appears to-day, that if he will communicate with the Secretary of the New York Society of Bookkeepers and Accountants, St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, he will find that the nucleus of just such an organisation as he advocates already exists and is in a very promising condition?

A. H.

New York, July 28, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Fills the Requirement.

Moldy Mike—Dis yeer paper says ther secret of aristercratic appearance is the repose of manner.

Wearie William—Dat's me.—New York Weekly.

Time's Slower Stages.

Muggins—Men live faster than women.

Buggins—That's right. My wife and I were the same age when we were married. I'm forty-five now and she has only turned thirty.—Philadelphia Record.

Arrested Development.

Richard—Are these good apples on your trees?

Robert—We don't know; our neighbors' two boys never let any of them get ripe.—Detroit Free Press.

The First Skyscraper.

"The confusion of tongues in the tower of Babel must have been dreadfully annoying."

"Yes, indeed. Think of not being able to make the elevator boy understand what floor you wanted to get off at."—Kansas City Journal.

THE DAY'S SPAN.

Ida Louise Gibbs in Washington County Post.

In the splendor of the valley,
Flower studded—hill begirt—
Limpid stream and dropping willow
With the breeze and sunshine flirt.
In the pasture on the hillside
Graze the solemn, meek-eyed kine,
While the sweetness of the hay field
Mingles with the odorous pine.

Mingles with the pine tree's balsam,
Waving grain and song of bird,
While the heavens overarching
Like stained glass windows softly blurred.
Glorify the day's swift marching,
Led by nature's twilight hymn,
As above the peaceful valley
Loom the mountains vast and grim.

Shadows lengthen—Day is dying—
Homeward face the roving kine—
Loud the little streamlet babbles
O'er the pebbles 'neath the vine:
Faster—lower droop the shadows—
From time's brief loom the day is torn,
Darkness shrouds the beauteous valley—
Day is dead—the night is born.

See! The gloom of mount is broken;
Livid silver threads the air,
Rifts of light like heralds follow,
Bursts the moon in radiance fair.
Valley, streamlet, wood and hill-top,
Glorified—transfigured lie
In the beauty of the night time—
Death the throne of God on high.

WASHINGTON'S UNION STATION.

Work Begun on New Terminal, Which Will Cost $14,000,000 and Be the Finest in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Work has been begun on the Union Railway Station which is to be constructed by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, the United States, and the City of Washington. The tracks are to be carried to the station through a tunnel under Capitol Hill.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company is to build the eastern approach and viaduct. A contract for the construction of these has just been signed. The sum to be expended on this portion of the work exceeds $2,000,000. The contract embraces the eastern approach to the station, freight yards, roundhouses and connecting tracks to be used by the system. The approach will be three miles in length. The viaduct, which will be constructed of stone, will contain ten tracks and will be one and one-quarter miles long.

The station itself, which will contain twenty or more tracks, will be built under the direction of D. H. Burnham of Chicago. It will be of marble and have ornate landscape effects surrounding it. The decorative features will conform with those of the public buildings of Washington.

When finished, the entire terminal will cost, $14,000,000, and Washington will have the finest station in the world. The legislation covering the construction makes it impossible to shut out any railroad which may wish to enter, and already plans are made for entry that will represent one-fifth of the total railroad mileage of the country.

It is fully expected that the Gould interests eventually will have a connection between the Capitol City and the Wabash terminal to be located in Baltimore. This would add some 10,000 additional mileage from which to feed.

The roads that have already arranged to enter that terminal are the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Seaboard Air Line, and the Southern. Their combined mileage is about 41,000.

REPORT ON KANSAS FLOOD.

Information Submitted to Weather Bureau Shows Aggregate Losses of Nine Million Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports received by the Weather Bureau show that the flood which did such great damage in Kansas this Spring was the most disastrous in the loss of property of any flood for which data have been obtained since the establishment of the Weather Service. There have been far greater losses of life, but in the extent of the flood of 1903, covering much of Kansas, the Missouri, and the Mississippi, the damage to property and growing crops establishes a record.

The forecaster for the Kansas City station has submitted a report which is very complete, but will not be given out for publication until full data have been obtained from the Topeka station and along the Mississippi. The Topeka report will deal only with the local situation at that city. The Kansas City report covers in a general way the flood statistics for the Kansas River and its tributaries, and treats extensively of the flood at Kansas City.

The total losses reported aggregate $9,250,000, and the loss of life is given as eleven. The flood losses along the Mississippi are largely those to growing crops, but the aggregate will be large. Among the damages reported is the cutting of a new channel for the Blue at Blue Rapids, which left the mills and factories far removed from the stream. Accompanying this report will be the recommendation of the bureau for an additional flood service for Kansas. The advisability of such a service, with river stations at each of the important tributaries of the Kansas, will be fully set forth.

PRESIDENT PARDONS FILIPINO MURDERER.

Holds That Emilio Villamor's Offense Was Political and Covered by Amnesty Proclamation of July 4, 1902.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Roosevelt has pardoned Emilio Villamor, a prominent Filipino, who in December, 1900, was sentenced to be hanged for murder. This sentence was afterward commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Villamor was a member of an insurgent band operating in Luzon. They captured Marcelo Gadung, a native Corporal of Police, who, in addition to being a Corporal, acted as a spy for the American Army. This fact was generally known. He was caught while within the enemies' lines, tried by court-martial for being a spy, convicted, and shot. Villamor was an officer of the insurgent army and was on the court-martial that tried and disposed of Gadung. It was for this that Villamor was tried and sentenced. He has served a term of nearly three years.

His pardon was recommended by army officers and the Secretary of War on the ground that Villamor's offense was really political, and that he was entitled to a pardon under the Presidential amnesty proclamation of July 4, 1902. The President has approved this recommendation.

NEW CONTRACT FOR MONEY ORDER FORMS.

Fight of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company Ended by Final Award to Paul Herman.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Acting Postmaster General Wynne to-day signed the contract of Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., to furnish the money order forms to the Government during the next four years. The first forms are to be supplied, under the new contract, on Sept. 4.

The signature of the final papers ends the fight the old contractors, the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company of New York have been waging ever since the award was made to Herman, a former employe of that company.

Herman has met all the requirements of the Government, and has given a bond of $50,000.

An order has been issued to the Wynkoop Company to relinquish to the new contractor the steel plates from which, under the contract, the stone plates are required to be made for printing the forms. The steel plates are the property of the Government.

HIT YACHT CLYTIE PURPOSELY.

Only Way Commander Could Save Torpedo Boat Winslow in Crowded Newport Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The naval board which investigated the recent collision in Newport Harbor between the torpedo boat Winslow and the yacht Clytie has reported to the Navy Department that the accident was caused by the crowded condition of the harbor and that the commander of the torpedo boat was obliged to choose between grounding his vessel or striking the Clytie. The Government will pay the damages. No further proceedings are recommended.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Claims of Several Americans Allowed by Arbitration Board.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Some of the judgments rendered by the Arbitration Board, now in session at Caracas, in favor of American citizens which have reached the State Department are as follows:

Ford Diz, $11,837; Catalina and José Pass, $2,550; Corinne De Mendia, $29,506; Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, owners of the Red D Line, $27,644; the legal representatives of Leonard B. Smith, $2,928. (a claim growing out of the detention of the Alliance.)

New Issue Counterfeit Buffalo Note.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A new issue of the counterfeit of the United States (Buffalo) note, described in the press dispatches of Oct. 17, 1902, has been discovered. The check letter has been changed from "C" to "B" and the plate number from 87 to 82. Otherwise the notes are the same.

CITY HALL'S SECRET STAIRS.

Flight Discovered Leading from Council Chamber Is Said to Have Been Used by "Boodle" Aldermen.

Workmen engaged in tearing out woodwork in the Council Chamber of the City Hall yesterday, preparatory to the renovation and redecoration of the chamber, discovered a long-unused secret staircase running from the chamber down to what is said to have been a kitchen in the City Hall. The head of the old staircase was discovered under a trap door behind the big painting of Andrew Jackson. Instead of a flat wall, back of this picture is a niche, and the staircase led to the floor at that point.

It is said that in the old days of the "Boodle" Aldermen, when the Broadway street car franchise was put through, the Aldermen, who then used the Council Chamber for their meetings, used this old staircase in order to escape from the service of legal papers and also from their angry constituents. In the old kitchen downstairs, where once were prepared meals for Aldermanic banquets and receptions, the Aldermen also are said to have played poker on various occasions. The outlet from the ground floor was near the City Record rooms, but long since that has been filled up.

The carpet will be torn up in front of the chairman's desk to-day, and there, it is said by some of the old-time frequenters of the hall, there is another secret staircase, used for much the same purposes in the days gone by. This stairway leads down to a point right back of the room now used by Mayor Low as his private office.

MUST NOT DISPOSE OF BONDS.

Temporary Restraining Rule in New Jersey Against United Box Board and Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has allowed a rule requiring the United Box Board and Paper Company to show cause on Aug. 17 why it should not be permanently enjoined from selling or otherwise disposing of bonds issued under a mortgage given by the defendant corporation to the Morton Trust Company of New York.

These bonds, aggregating $308,463, were issued by the United Box Board and Paper Company in exchange for notes issued by the Directors pursuant to a resolution of July, 1902. It is charged that the company has been exchanging and disposing of stocks and bonds on the strength of alleged contracts with the firm of Dean & Shibley, and that these contracts are in violation of the rights of the stockholders, one of whom, John A. Shutts, instituted the proceeding.

Pending the return of the rule the company is temporarily restrained from making any further transfers of either stocks or bonds.

VANDERBILT MEMORIAL READY.

Newport Hospital Pavilion Will Be Inspected To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The Vanderbilt memorial pavilion at the Newport Hospital, erected by Mrs. Vanderbilt in memory of her husband, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, is practically completed, and on Friday afternoon and evening will be open to public inspection.

The entire building, which has been under construction for more than a year, is a gift to the institution by Mrs. Vanderbilt, and in addition to the structure she also has furnished it throughout, including even bedding, instruments, and pictures for the walls. She has also had the grounds about the building provided with flower beds.

The building will furnish a women's ward, a children's ward, and rooms for the out-patient departments, and each is equipped in a manner which for completeness and efficiency has already been the wonder of physicians from the larger cities who have had an opportunity to see the building.

DISCONTENT IN HONOLULU.

Home Rule Party Denounces Gov. Dole's Administration, but Decides Time Is Not Ripe to Ask for Independence.

HONOLULU, July 29.—The platform adopted yesterday by the convention of the Home Rule Party denounces the administration of Gov. Dole as oligarchical, the charge being made that the Governor and a selected clique control the affairs of the territory in a selfish and wasteful manner. The administration is charged with being corrupt, and favoritism is declared to be rampant to a degree intolerable to the citizens of the islands.

It was decided that the time is not ripe for the presentation to the National Congress of a memorial praying for an independent form of Government similar to that enjoyed by Cuba.

LANE SEMINARY'S HEAD.

Trustees of Cincinnati Institution Elect the Rev. Dr. S. T. Wilson as Their First President.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—The Trustees of Lane Seminary have elected the Rev. Dr. Samuel Tyndall Wilson, President and Professor of Systematic Theology, in place of Henry Goodwin Smith. Dr. Wilson is now President of Maryaville College, Tennessee, and has not yet signified his acceptance.

Two Trustees from the alumni were also added to the board—the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Charles E. Walker, Ph. D., Hartwell, Ohio. This is the first President ever elected for Lane Seminary.

ESTATE OF MRS. TOWNSEND.

Bulk of $295,000 She Left Will Go to Mr. Mahan.

The gross personal estate left by Mrs. Adeline D. Townsend, the widow of John P. Townsend, a lawyer, has been appraised at $308,618, and the net estate, after paying the expenses of administration and other liabilities, at $295,227.

The bulk of this property goes to Joseph H. Mahan, Mrs. Townsend's residuary legatee, who entered her husband's office as a boy, and for years prior to Mr. Townsend's death really conducted his business. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend had desired to adopt him, but he did not wish to have his name changed. Mrs. Townsend's will was contested by relatives, but Surrogate Thomas admitted it to probate.

JUDGE GRAY URGED TO ARBITRATE

He Will Determine To-day Whether He Can Act in Alabama Miners' Dispute.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—R. H. Pearson and Charles McCrory, mine operators of Alabama, and William Fairly and Edward Flynn, Presidents of miners unions in that State, who compose four members of a board of arbitration to settle a strike of coal miners in Alabama, came to Wilmington to-day to request Judge George Gray to accept appointment as the fifth member of the commission.

The visitors had a conference with Judge Gray at his chambers in the Federal Building, and the subject of conference was gone over in detail. Judge Gray informed them that he would announce his decision to-morrow. It is understood that he is favorable to accepting, provided that it will not interfere with his judicial duties.

To Amend Chinese Exclusion Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Taking note of the criticisms that have been passed at home and abroad on the application of the Chinese exclusion laws to the incoming of Chinese, who are to set up the Chinese exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, the President has directed a considerable change in the existing rules. The amended rules are now in press, and it is said will make the entry of Chinese, who are not attempting to evade the exclusion laws, easy. The Chinese Minister here has expressed his satisfaction with the changes.

SIXTY-TWO CARDINALS IN ROME FOR CONCLAVE

More Than Have on Any Previous Occasion Elected a Pope.

Only Two Members of the Sacred College Absent—Cardinal Logue Discusses Gotti's Candidacy.

ROME, July 29.—With the arrival here of Cardinal Sanseo, Archbishop of Naples, the number of Cardinals who will participate in the conclave is complete and totals sixty-two. Of the two remaining members of the Sacred College, Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, cannot leave Sicily because of ill-health, and Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., although he has left Sydney, cannot, it is believed, arrive here before Aug. 20, when, it is supposed, the conclave will be over.

At to-day's meeting of the Congregation the forms to be used in voting at the conclave were distributed among the Cardinals in order that each might learn how to employ his ballot. After the meeting Cardinal Oreglia requested the Cardinals to visit their cells and be prepared at to-morrow's meeting to present any complaints which they might have.

Superstitious people here find an omen in the fact that Cardinal Rampolla drew apartment No. 68, which, in the book of the lottery, stands for Pope, and consequently they come to the conclusion that fate has marked him to be the next Pope.

Cardinal Agliardi has relinquished his cell near the Sistine Chapel to Cardinal Cretoni on account of the latter's illness. Over the door of each of the cells has been placed the coat of arms of the Cardinal who is to occupy it.

Should all of the sixty-two Cardinals now in Rome enter the conclave, it will be the most numerously attended in history. The conclave which elected Pope Leo was attended by sixty-one Cardinals. In the past Popes have been elected by as few as nine Cardinals.

The Vatican, as a rule, provides a carriage and horses for each Cardinal, and all the horses are alike, black with long tails; but the authorities were not prepared to accommodate Cardinals, and were obliged to give the last arrivals bay horses.

The ecclesiastics who are to watch the sliding doors which will be the only means of communication between the conclave and the outside world have been requested to be at the Vatican at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon to assume their duties. The sliding doors will only be opened between 9 and 11:30 o'clock in the morning and between 3 and 7 in the evening. At all other times they will be locked.

From the estimates made the cost to the Holy See of the various ceremonies from the death of Pope Leo to the election of his successor, if he takes place within a few days, will be \$40,000.

Cardinal Macchi, Marshal of the conclave, visited Cardinal Gibbons to-day and had a long and cordial conversation with him. All the diplomats accredited to the Vatican have left their cards at Cardinal Gibbons's residence, and he has been visited by many Italian dignitaries and the chiefs of the religious orders. Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, had an interview to-day with the American Cardinal.

When asked to-day what he thought of the frequently heard objection to the election of Cardinal Gotti as Pope on the ground that he is a member of a religious order, this would prevent him from dealing in a broad spirit with Catholic problems in America and Great Britain, Cardinal Logue said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"It is absurd. Cardinal Gotti was formerly an Internuncio and has mixed with the representatives of the various countries. He knows the political conditions of the world as well as any man living. He has also had a great deal to do with the Propaganda, and is thoroughly conversant with the conditions of the Catholic Church in all parts of the world. He is a man of great learning and ability, and I consider him the best man for the Papacy."

IN MEMORY OF KING HUMBERT.

Annual Exercises in Rome Provide Opportunity for Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

ROME, July 29.—Rome this morning was the scene of one of those dramatic contrasts which are now so characteristic of the Eternal City. While at the Vatican, in the Sistine Chapel, a solemn requiem mass was being intoned, with all the solemnity the Catholic Church can impart, for the repose of the soul of Leo XIII., the spiritual monarch who claimed Rome as his capital, another and no less solemn requiem mass was being celebrated in the magnificent Pantheon for the repose of the soul of King Humbert, the temporal monarch, the capital of whose kingdom was Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel and Dowager Queen Margherita came here on purpose to attend the annual mass which is celebrated on the anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert, which occurred three years ago. The King drove to the Pantheon, the well-known red liveries of his coachman and footman arousing much interest among the people in the streets, and arrived there in time to meet Queen Margherita, who was clad in deepest black. After a tender embrace mother and son entered the Pantheon, heard the mass, and placed wreaths on the tombs of King Humbert and King Victor Emmanuel II. The entrance and exit of their Majesties were witnessed by a large crowd.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Municipality of Rome, with the exception of those of their number who a few days ago went in a body to condole with the Camerlengo on Pope Leo's death, (as representatives of the Clerical Party of the City Hall,) visited the Pantheon in a body and placed wreaths on the tombs of the two Kings.

While seeming there was a public procession through the streets to the tombs of King Humbert and King Victor Emmanuel II. it passed off quietly, though thousands of persons witnessed the demonstration and the procession itself was over a mile in length. Throughout the route the piazzas and streets were thronged with orderly spectators, who heartily cheered the red-shirted Garibaldian veterans and other representatives of Italian liberty. All the shops were shut and there were many outward signs of mourning. The procession, which was mostly composed of local patriotic societies and bands, was very picturesque. The Veterans' Corps carried many banners and Italian flags draped with crape, besides hundreds of wreaths which the veterans laid on the tombs of Humbert and Victor Emmanuel at the Pantheon.

The general opinion was expressed that the anti-Clericals succeeded in making a successful counter demonstration against the recent activity of the Clericals, but that they did so without disturbing the public peace and without wounding the feelings of the Catholics, and regardless of political affiliations.

HAMMERSTEIN TO THE POLICE.

Manager Directs Filippic Against Officers as Censors of His Sunday Concerts.

Oscar Hammerstein, whose philosophy is to that one must find a way to feeling at times in order to keep one's mind in good working order, yesterday let loose a Hammerstenian philippic directed at the police. His letter to Police Commissioner Greene is self-explanatory. It reads:

I have a grievance. I have had it for several days. I am compelled to put it on it. I need the room.

I am giving Sunday concerts. The law permits me to give them provided they are not objectionable entertainments. The police seem to think I am an entertainment. Some of my audience don't think so. I am ashamed to tell you what they do think.

Some of my critics are on the theatre street. I don't like one of these critics. They are not good critics. They wear yellow clothes.

They note on paper the occurrences; they also discuss the merits and demerits of the individual performers. One of them on Sunday last even smiled derisively when my most powerful soprano sang that beautiful hymn, "The Greatest Death Is in Molasses."

Mr. Commissioner, you have burdened your conscience with the appointment of these men as censors of my educational Sunday efforts. They don't know the difference between a clarinet solo and an ice cream freeze.

Mr. Commissioner, you are invading the sanctity of my roof garden. The presence of these men is irritating me; my health is giving away. I am no longer my "former self," and when a man is no longer his "former self" he gets into trouble with his bank.

Mr. Commissioner, if you have the right to have the police at my stage, the Sheriff has the right to be in my box office. (Perhaps he has.) Whilst one eye of the law upon me, I cannot give the public what it deserves.

Take your officers away, avoid a calamity; at any rate, don't let them take seats near the ivory rail. The man who runs the trombone is dead to me; if he sees your mug he'll vote to kill.

Mr. Hammerstein's last trouble with the city authorities had to do with the Building Department, when he wrote in response to certain demands, "I have such a headache."

PLANS FOR THE THEATRES.

Charles H. Meltzer, who will be one of Heinrich Conried's staff at the Metropolitan Opera House during the coming season, arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa yesterday afternoon. "I was especially instructed," he said, "to say nothing about the prospectus of the coming season." Of his own plans, he said: "I am collaborating with Lieut. Victor Capoul in writing the book of an opera in which Lulu Glaser is expected to appear. The music will be by Aime La Chaume."

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The American rights to a new play by J. Hartley Manners, the English dramatist, entitled "The Marriage of Reason," have been secured by Harrison Grey Fiske. The play is based on a recent novel by Mrs. Kennard.

***

Klaw & Erlanger have decided to open the New Amsterdam Theatre in October with N. C. Goodwin, in an elaborate production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

***

Engagements for "The County Chairman," which Henry W. Savage will produce next season, include Dallas Tyler, Christine Blessing, and Anna Buckley.

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The Metropolis Theatre will open for the season on Aug. 15 with a production of a new play called "The Winning Hand," by James W. Harkins, Jr. One scene will show the Subway on Upper Broadway.

***

Blanche Walsh will begin her tour with "Resurrection" in September in Pittsburg. She will continue with the Tolstoi play until February, when she will be seen in New York again in a new play. Alexander Von Mitzel and Zenaide Williams will be her leading support.

***

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will be opened for the Fall season next Monday. The house has been redecorated and painted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Town seems to prove attractive, and each day many well-known people are met passing through. The ships which arrived yesterday were met by many, and there were several dinners last evening at the different restaurants. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs went to Long Island instead of Newport. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were also in town. Whitelaw Reid and his family started Monday evening for the Adirondacks. They have been at Ophir Hall over Sunday.

***

Mrs. William Glyn, who has been ill this Spring, has left Newport and has gone to Bar Harbor to remain until Autumn.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and her mother, Mrs. George P. Andrews, who are now at Saratoga, will leave there on Aug. 1 for Tuxedo for the remainder of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond have been in town, and are to leave to-morrow for a visit to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have left Carlsbad, and are now at Frankfort, visiting the relatives of Mr. Speyer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Bishop, who have been traveling abroad, are expected home soon, and will go to Lenox, where David Wolf Bishop is also to spend the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are settled at Lenox for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short are among those booked to sail to-day for Europe on the Friedrich der Grosse. They have been at Islip.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel are to open their cottage at Ilseborough, Me., about Aug. 1. Mr. and Mrs. R. Emott Hare will go to Winter Harbor this week.

***

The Baron de Meyer, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm, is to be the guest at Newport of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

***

Mrs. Oliver Harriman is in Germany, where she probably will remain for several weeks before sailing for New York.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan while at Bar Harbor was entertained at dinner by the Count and Countess Laugier Villars, and on Monday went to North East Harbor to visit Bishop Doane of Albany at his cottage there.

***

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell is at Saratoga, stopping at one of the hotel cottages.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who had arranged to sail for Europe on Tuesday, have given up their trip abroad and will remain at Harbor Hill, their country home, at Roslyn.

***

F. William Lehr has left Newtown for a business trip West, but is now in Baltimore, where he will remain several days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne early in August will go to the camp they have leased on the Upper Saranac for six weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell have taken the Hornblower cottage at Southampton and have closed their home at Bernardsville.

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Mr. John H. Iselin has taken a small house at Rye-on-Sound for the remainder of the Summer.

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Booked to sail yesterday on the Oceanic, among others, were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jacobs, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, George R. Schieffelin, and Admiral Grenfell. Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson was booked to sail on the Rotterdam.

FURNITURE CONVENTION ENDS.

Election of Officers—Gov. Cummins of Iowa Unable to be Present to Speak on Tariff.

The first annual convention of the Furniture Association of America came to an end yesterday after a five days' session in the Murray Hill Hotel. Gov. Albert D. Cummins of Iowa was to have addressed the delegates last night on "The Importance of Tariff Revision to the Manufacturer," but the Governor could not be present, owing to "urgent official business." He sent a letter of regret, in which he expressed his gratitude for the invitation. Officers were elected for the year 1903-4. These officers are:

President—W. H. Keech, Pittsburg.
Vice Presidents—A. J. Conroy, Cincinnati; Frederick H. Smith, Detroit; and J. Niles Bacon, Rochester.
Secretary—Robert Miller, Jr., New York City.
Treasurer—B. F. Burns, Harrisburg, Penn.
Directors—W. H. Keech, W. A. Harper, A. J. Conroy, E. J. Gotfredson, John A. Cowell, Frederick A. Smith, Charles S. Bell, E. F. Pooley, William Oliver, O. D. Baker, J. Niles Bacon, James F. Hayes, P. D. Wright, H. R. May, and Frank W. Sandal.

The next convention will probably be held in St. Louis at the time of the Exhibition.

REQUIEM MASS FOR LEO

Solemn Celebration Is Held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Great Crowd in the Edifice—Mayor Low and Other Distinguished Men Attend—Mgr. Mooney's Eulogy.

Pontifical mass of requiem for Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated by Archbishop John M. Farley yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, delivered the eulogy.

Long before 10:30 o'clock, the time set for the services, the cathedral was crowded, every seat was taken and many were standing in the aisles. Appropriate to the day of mourning for the deceased was the gloom in the great cathedral. The lighted candles at the altars and those about the catafalque, with the rings of electric lights on two columns to the right and left of the sanctuary, and the lights in the choir loft threw into dark contrast the main body of the edifice, draped in purple and black mourning.

There long before the ceremonies the devout knelt in prayer. They could not fail to remember the Pope's jubilee celebration mass on March 3, when the Church rejoiced even in Lent, and the sunlight, softened by the stained glass windows, filled the edifice, and one broad beam moved across from an open window until at the benediction it rested on the cross.

Among the praying people were a few who more than twenty-five years ago attended a service similar to that of yesterday when in February, 1878, Pope Pius IX. had died and Leo XIII. was still a Cardinal.

At the entrance to the sanctuary stood the catafalque, modeled after the one used in the obsequies held in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican. Its mourning draperies were embroidered with the Papal coat of arms, and on the top was the triple crown of white and gold, resting on a crimson pillow. The pall was the one used on the occasion of the obsequies of Pius IX., in the old cathedral on Mott Street.

PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

Ten minutes before the hour set for the services the cathedral chimes tolled, and from the episcopal residence there came the sound of muffled drums as the procession of mourning started for the cathedral. Veterans of the Papal Guard, who had fought for Pope Pius IX., wearing the uniforms of their service and carrying the American and Papal flags, draped with crape, entered the church and took up their positions about the catafalque. The members of the guard were Capts. John Kirwan and John O'Connell, Sergts. Richard Murphy, P. C. Dooley, Edward Ledgwidge, John E. Moriarty, James Murphy, and Cornelius O'Leary.

They were followed by Mayor Low, the Board of Aldermen, and other city officials, who were seated to the left of the centre aisle. Following them were the representatives of foreign Governments. They were Dr. Joaquin Vela, Guatemalan Consul General; Count de Casa Santa, Charge d'Affaires of Portugal; Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Costa Rican Consul General; Nicholas Ladyzansky, from the Russian Legation; Giovanni Branchi, Italian Consul; Juan N. Navarro, Mexican Consul; Rafael Zevallos, Secretary of the Legation from Equador; E. Gonsales Esteva, Venezuelan Consul; Jonkheer G. J. de Planten, Netherlands Consul; Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek Consul; Thomas von Dessewffy, Austro-Hungarian Consul, and Antonio Pontoura Xavier, Brazilian Consul.

Then came the torchbearers and the 200 officiating priests and seminarians. Among the priests were Bishop Kelley of Savannah and Stephan of New York, and Bishop-elect Colton of Buffalo. The deacons of honor were the Rev. Dean Burtsell, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, and the Rev. Ubaldo Marvelli. The Archbishop was followed by the Rev. J. V. Lewis.

Particularly impressive was the lighting of the candles, which each priest carried at the "Sanctus" and at the "Consecration of the Host." Then

Archbishop Farley said the special prayer, beginning with Psalm CXXIX. Included in the prayer and relating to the deceased Pope are the words:

O God, by whose inscrutable appointment Thy servant, Leo, was numbered among the Chief Bishops, grant, we beseech Thee, that as he was Vicar of Thine only begotten son on earth may receive a place among the Holy Pontiffs who have entered into everlasting blessedness.

The Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, selected the musical programme. William J. Peckham was the organist and director of the full chorus, the soloists being Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Cassidy, basso.

In pronouncing the eulogy of Leo XIII., the Rev. Mgr. Mooney selected as his text the following from the forty-fourth chapter of Ecclesiastes.

"Behold the high priest, who in his days pleased God and was found just, and whom in the time of wrath was made a reconciliation."

In his oration Vicar General Mooney said in part:

"When the last century was still young a child was born whose years of life were almost to equal its own. Truly was it a century filled out with events, momentous and unparalleled. Scientific boundless in their consequences, marked its course; wide and deep have they swept over the face of the social as well as its political order, and strange and startling were the aberrations in the course of its moral and religious life.

"Not always, indeed, was its trend along the lines of destruction; not always was the outcome of its feverish activity away from the paths of progress, for on its material side at least it achieved great and dazzling results.

"Still it remains true to say that the seeds of unrest and revolt sown in other times came to their full fruition in the century just past, until it would seem that the whole aim and tendency was to divorce itself absolutely from that of all its others. Its purpose to mark out for itself a course untrodden and unknown, in sheer recklessness of the issue, and with that end in view to force men's minds and wills into a procrustean bed of its own devising, to make the intellect and the soul of man the instruments of its material achievements, principally, if not solely, and to try to find their highest and ultimate perfection in the things that minister to man's sensible wants and cravings.

"To such a pass comes and will come any attempt to solve the problem of life that ignores God and the things of God and without God's eternal truth.

INFLUENCE OF THE LATE POPE.

"One whose life has been a continuous protest against the subordination of eternal and immutable principles to the passing and transitory phases of an earthly environment; one whose life has been an unflinching struggle against the ruthless agencies that would still further dischristianize the world and the world's society; one whose life has been a series of striking triumphs with no other weapon than the divine truth, renewed again the pristine glories of his station, made resplendent once more the immortal cause of justice, right, and order, gave the needed courage, hope, and high resolve unto his own—such a one has passed away, but not away from the sorrowing thoughts of her whom he served so well, whose fortunes he so long guided to her own great and beneficent uplifting, her the earthly spouse of the living God, her whose name will forever be linked with the name of him, the name of the lamented Leo XIII.

"From the days of his boyhood he was nurtured by a saintly mother. Placed in his exalted position, with his luminous character and intellect, there was no nation of people that did not feel the influence of his wisdom. High above the tumult, his words were those of warning and hope, words that will never die away. From the day Leo ascended the throne of the Fisherman there came from his lips a great volume of truths that has since given solace to the 260,000,000 of his children who gladly acknowledged his authority.

"But there was that in him which appealed to all nations and peoples. He possessed charity, and there was no class or division of humanity which did not appeal to the great and loving heart of this cultured man. And now strikingly and how copiously and unceasingly have they been felt in this land of ours, and have they not met with a response by tributes which clearly proved that the virtues of our great Pontiff have impressed themselves on the men of the generation!

"What was the burden of the appeal made to the consciences of the people? He taught peace and affection and brotherly feeling until all acknowledged one Shepherd and all bowed down to our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. What more can be said than that when he has long been buried in the sepulchre and when time has passed into the distant future the name of Leo XIII. will be synonymous with order, truth, and justice?"

Three rolls of the drummer of the Papal Guard were added to the ringing of the mass bell, and the final of the five absolutions was given by Archbishop Farley, who delivered the benediction.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Bishop McDonnell Presides Over Services in the Pro-Cathedral.

St. James's Church, the pro-cathedral of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic diocese, in Jay Street, was thronged yesterday morning on the occasion of the celebration of the solemn pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo XIII. The right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. John L. Belford, pastor of St. Peter and Paul's Church, as Deacon; the Rev. Dr. W. J. White of St. Patrick's as Subdeacon, and the Very Rev. Dean Donnelly and Father Thomas Taafe as assistant priests. The Rev. George W. Mundelein, Chancellor of the diocese, acted as master of ceremonies.

The church was draped with the Papal colors, surrounded by black and purple. A catafalque placed immediately in front of the altar and raised high above the floor was surrounded by lighted candles in high candlesticks. The music of the service was sung by the regular choir of the church, reinforced by a chorus of boys, who chanted the responses during the service.

The eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. P. McHale, President of St. John's College and Assistant General of the Fathers of the Congregation of Missions of the United States. He paid a high tribute to the character of the dead Pope, and said in part:

"It has been said, and often repeated, that Leo XIII. brought the Church into harmony and sympathy with the spirit of the age; that, indeed, this is his chief claim to the universal esteem and veneration in which he is held. But a statement can be made misleading, for it implies that Leo moderated the Church's intrinsic intolerance of error; that he pared down or minimized or compromised the truth committed to his guardianship. No Pontiff, however, has placed dogma in a clearer light and flashed it forth with more burning eloquence."

PAULIST FATHERS' SERVICE.

Vespers Sung at Their Church in the Celebration Held by the Knights of Columbus.

Devout worshippers crowded to the doors the Church of the Paulist Fathers at the solemn vespers for the dead sung there last night in honor of the late Pope, Leo XIII. The service was held under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus. Three thousand members of the organization, representing the forty-eight New York councils, were in attendance under the leadership of Frank W. Smith, Chairman of the Chapter.

The Chant for the Dead was sung by the Gregorian choir of 100 voices. The hymns sung by the congregation included "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," and the "Te Deum" with words in English at the close of the service.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father James B. Curry. The sermon, which dealt with "The Holy Father as Saint, Scholar, Statesman, and Seer," was preached by the Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle. Father Doyle likened Pope Leo unto Moses.

"A leader in Israel, another leader in Israel is dead," he said. "A man as providential as was Moses—a man who lifted his people from obscurity and ignominy to the leading people of the age, our Holy Father, Leo, has laid down the burden of his office and entered the Promised Land of eternal joy and bliss.

"Pope Leo was a lover of the truth. He threw open the archives of the Vatican to the scholars of the world, regardless of their faith. He wanted the truth proclaimed. He said: 'Let us have the truth above all things.' As a result of his act much of the history of the last 300 years will have to be rewritten, much of that which has been written in the spirit of Protestant opposition will have to be blotted out. Already eminent historians are engaged in that task.

"If we consider Leo as a statesman we can readily draw the distinction between the years when a robber King hammered at the Porta Pia, when the Church was at the feet of the nations; when Catholics in England and Germany were oppressed, that they could not go to the assistance of the Holy See; and to-day, when Emperor William is glad to go to the Vatican and tell the holy father, 'I cannot do without the Catholics that Germany persecuted a quarter of a century ago'; and England's King, Edward VII., stops at Church upon to Rome and spends half an hour in friendly and reverential converse with the Pope. It all shows that the world cannot get along without the Pope. No throne in Europe would be secure without him.

"There was something supernatural in the life of the late Pope Leo. I saw him seventeen years ago. He was a feeble old man then with palsied hands, and I would not have thought that he could live more than a few months at the most. I am persuaded that there was something more than natural in the fact that his life was prolonged, that God kept him in the world as a providential man to deliver a providential message to modern society.

"Therefore his teaching is something more than human teaching. He was a man who could look into the future with a seeing eye. One of the grandest things in history is this man, in profound touch with things divine, standing phantomlike on the brink of the grave and turning back as it were to tell the world his message.

"And what was this message? Simply this: 'Turn back to Christ from whom you ought never to have gone astray.' This message is needed for America. Our God is the Almighty Dollar; our temple is the Stock Exchange. If this country as a whole could be brought back to the faith, the spirit of Jesus could be infused in our body politic, our schools, our homes; if all this could be done, why it would mean the salvation of all the world. Pope Leo knew this, and therefore he was so solicitous regarding the missions to non-Catholics in this country that he sent to us the first pontifical blessing a non-Catholic ever received."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Dinners were given this evening by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. William B. Carter, Mrs. Edward G. Tinker, and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Misses Theresa, Nora, and Fannie Iselin, daughters of C. Oliver Iselin, arrived this afternoon and are guests of Mrs. De Lancey Kane at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

A Nelson Lewis of Philadelphia has taken apartments at the Berkeley.

Reinhart Von Bachapen, J. Mitchell Clark, and Henry B. Renwick are registered at the Casino.

Francis J. Otis went to New York to-day for a brief visit.

Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton University and Mrs. Marquand are guests of Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Agassiz.

August Belmont returned to New York to-night.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne returned from Bristol to-day and left to-night for New York on the steam yacht Delaware.

Paul D'Hauteville is visiting among the cottagers.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, in order to have something novel for her entertainment at Belcourt on the night of Aug. 14, will go to New York for her entertainers, engaging some theatrical or musical attraction which can be exhibited within the confines of her estate. The exact nature of her entertainment Mrs. Belmont is endeavoring to keep a secret, and, thus far, she has succeeded.

Benjamin Bates of the Everett House, New York, is here to visit his sister, Mrs. Louis P. Roberts, at the New Cliffs Hotel.

United States Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, who is still a guest on the steam yacht Alvina, spends much of his time ashore while the yacht is in the harbor, and is a frequent visitor to the Casino. To-day he was there during the morning concert hour with Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and Clement A. Griscom, his host. He spent considerable time in conversation with Richard T. Wilson.

Col. John Jacob Astor is here with the Sloane yacht Nourmahal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Haskins, Miss Mabel Haskins, A. O. Salter, and Miss V. S. Salter of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lee of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Leckie of Dowagiac, Mich.; Miss R. G. Allen of Boston, and C. H. Wheeler of Brookline are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hill of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashton Little, and Walter S. Hills of Philadelphia; Ferdinand Thierlot of South Orange, N. J., and Charles Besphan Lavery of Elisabeth, N. J., are at the Jamestown hotels.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—Commodore and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore arrived here by automobile this afternoon from New London, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Smith McKim of Baltimore. Commodore Emerson left his yacht, Margaret, at New London and came overland by automobile. The Margaret arrived at the Pier this afternoon, when Commodore Emerson and party went aboard and sailed for Newport.

The dates for the Narragansett Horse Show have been selected and are announced for Aug. 28 and 29. The show will be held at Wildfield Farm under the auspices of the Point Judith Country Club.

The Rev. and Mrs. P. M. Prescott entertained at dinner at Prescoots.

The midweak hop at the Mathewson was attended by many of the cottagers this evening.

S. P. Randolph and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd will entertain at dinner at the Country Club to-morrow night.

Livingston Roe of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong of Chicago, and Judge and Mrs. T. H. Anderson of Washington, D. C., are late arrivals at the Gladstone.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Thorndike—Gurnee.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 29.—The first society wedding of the season took place here at high noon to-day in St. Saviour's Church, Miss Lucie Gurnee, one of the twin daughters of W. S. Gurnee of New York, was wedded to Mr. Henry Thorndike of Boston, son of Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts performed the ceremony.

The families of the contracting parties are in deep mourning, so the ceremony was a very quiet one. Cards for the church exercises were issued to but 100 friends and relatives, and the breakfast was only for the members of the two families.

The church has never before been so beautifully decorated, and a number of society weddings have occurred here. The scheme was in white, green, and purple. An elaborate screen was placed half way down the centre aisle of the church so that the bridal procession could not be seen until it was well started on its way to the altar. The altar itself was one mass of white satin ribbons, white carnations, and purple asters.

As the bridal party came down the aisle, Organist Rumsey played a selection from Verdi's "Aida." The bride rested on the arm of her father, who gave her away.

Miss Bell Gurnee, the twin sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ellen Allen of Rochester, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Helen Barney of New York, and Miss Marie Winthrop and Miss Olivia Winthrop of Boston.

The bridegroom met the procession at the altar. He was attended by Richard Thorndike, his brother. The ushers were Walter Gurnee, Jr., Phoenix Ingraham, Herbert M. Sears, and Reginald Johnson.

The bride wore a white satin gown with a train. The veil was of real lace caught with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white embroidered chiffon gowns, with white tulle picture hats, and they carried huge bunches of crimson roses.

The wedding breakfast was at Burnmouth, the Summer home of W. S. Gurnee.

Kavanagh—Cassidy.

At St. Francis's Church, in Brooklyn, last night, James Kavanagh and Miss Margaret Cassidy were married by the Rev. Father Hickey. The bridegroom is well known in athletic circles in this city. For more than fifteen years he has had charge of the training of the water polo teams and swimmers of the New York Athletic Club.

IN THE SHOPS.

Who would wear ordinary bone collar buttons when they can have the genuine ivory and three for 25 cents, or, if they are a little larger, 15 cents apiece or two for 25 cents? They are of excellent shape, these buttons, the larger ones with long, slender shanks that make them useful when several buttonholes have to be held by one of them.

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It is a surprise to go into a place where they make a specialty of goods in ivory to see what a large variety of things there are and at what reasonable prices. Cuff buttons, not links, but a single flat button for each cuff, cost only 40, 50 or 60 cents a pair in the different sizes, three-quarters, seven-eighths, and one inch in diameter.

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Cuff buttons, or any article in ivory, are improved by marking. Engraving a monogram will cost from \$1.50 up to \$3 or \$4, according to size. The simple script is the least expensive. Perhaps cuff buttons are as much in demand as other things, but toilet articles are delightful. They can be marked in black or in colors. As a rule, blue is used for marking, but brown on the cream is delightful. Monograms carved in the ivory are the most satisfactory, but that is expensive. Carved cuff buttons cost \$3 or \$4.

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Here are some of the smaller things that are to be found in the ivory. There are little pocket pin cushions in different shapes, two flat, round, or square pieces of ivory with velvet edges, into which the pins are placed. These cost 65 cents.

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Napkin rings are to be found in ivory, and cost from 20 to 50 cents. Carved with a lizard in brown encircling them, they cost \$1.50.

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Small white ivory combs can be bought with little handles at the end for the baby for from \$1.25 to \$1.50, or the mustache combs for men cost from \$1.25 to \$2.

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Ivory is not used to make a large dressing comb. It cannot be out with a proper grain to make the teeth less brittle than paper, so the larger-sized combs to go with an ivory toilet set are of tortoise shell, with a heavy line of the ivory across the back. The combination of the shell and ivory is excellent. One of these combs, with the ivory backs, cost from \$4.25 to \$6.

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Nail polishers, with ivory backs, cost from \$3 to \$7.25.

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Small boxes of ivory that might be used for nail powder cost \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.25.

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Ivory-backed hair brushes cost from \$6.50 to \$12.25, clothes brushes from \$5.50 to \$8.50, and one can get a hat brush for \$3.25.

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It seems extravagance to get a tooth brush with a genuine ivory handle, but they are to be found for from 85 cents to \$1.

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Glove stretchers cost from \$3.50 to \$4.75.

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Slender little pin trays, the length several times the width, vary in price from \$1.88 to \$5.70.

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Ivory-handled buttonhooks are among the attractive toilet articles. With their long, pear-shaped handles, they are comfortable to use, and cost \$1, \$1.25, and \$2.25.

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Small nail cleaners of ivory cost as little as 10 cents, and with a file attached, 30 or 40 cents.

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Powder boxes require a good-sized piece of ivory, are more or less difficult to make, and cost \$10.50 and \$14. Hand mirrors are also expensive, and take the largest monograms when they are marked. They make one of the handsomest of toilet articles.

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An oval jewelry case of ivory with a pale blue—or it may be any color—pin cushion top, costs \$12. A tiny jewel case with cushion top will cost \$3, and little pin cushions made in the same style, but which do not open, for trinkets, cost \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Nice little book marks in ivory cost only 20 cents. These are two thin-pointed pieces of ivory, which can be used to cut the leaves of the book if they are not too heavy. They are fastened together at the top, where there is a hole, through which a ribbon is to be run, the marker tied to the book and the leaf to be marked with the ivory marker slipped over the top of the page.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Wilbur Clinton Knight.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, July 29.—Dr. Wilbur Clinton Knight, Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering at the University of Wyoming, and curator of the State Museum, is dead of peritonitis.

Dr. Wilbur Clinton Knight was born at Rochelle, Ill., in 1856, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1880. He was made Assistant Territorial Geologist of Wyoming the same year. He was Superintendent of Mines in Colorado and Wyoming, 1888-93. The following year he assumed the position of Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering at the University of Wyoming, which he held up to the time of his death. Since 1897 he had also been State Geologist of Wyoming. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Geographical Society of America.

Funeral of Capt. John Knieriem.

The funeral of Capt. John Knieriem, an old resident of Williamsburg, took place yesterday from the home of his son, at 230 South Fourth Street. He was born in Prussia seventy-six years ago. He served in the civil war in that country under Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, and at the outbreak of the civil war in this country he became a First Lieutenant in the First New York Volunteer Regiment of Light Artillery. After three months' service he was promoted for bravery to be a Captain. He retired from the manufacturing business fifteen years ago, and is survived by a widow and three sons. The interment was in Lutheran Cemetery.

Minstrel Primrose's Wife Dead.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Mrs. Emma Primrose, née Catlin, wife of George H. Primrose, the minstrel, died here to-night of heart paralysis. She was a native of this city. Mr. Primrose has canceled his engagements and will come on from Chicago on a morning train.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. SHEDD, well known throughout Rensselaer County, is dead of paralysis at his home at Buskirk's, N. Y. He was seventy-four years old.

JOHN S. HOLDEN, senior member of the firm of Holden, Leonard & Co., dealers in woolen dress goods, at 66 to 72 Leonard Street, died in Saratoga yesterday in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

MILES SCOFIELD, a prominent citizen of Fishkill, N. Y., died there Tuesday, aged 76 years. He was a prosperous farmer. In 1849, during the gold craze in California, Mr. Scofield made considerable money.

CHARLES G. TURNER, Chicago, Consul for the Republic of Uruguay, died at his home in Chicago yesterday of kidney trouble. Mr. Turner was a thirty-third-degree Mason and had been a resident of Chicago for twenty-five years. He was born in New York forty-eight years ago, and came to Chicago from Albany.

HIRAM KRUM, aged eighty-five years, is dead at his home in Glens Falls, N. Y. He was born in Middleburg, Schoharie County, but had lived in Glens Falls since 1855. He was one of the best-known contractors and builders in the northern part of the State. He was a life-long Democrat and had always been prominent in the affairs of the town.

W. W. WILLIAMS, for twenty-nine years agent of the Erie in Binghamton, N. Y., died last evening as a result of injuries received a week ago, when his foot was run over by a caboose. His injuries were healing, but he could not rally from the nervous shock. He was sixty years old. His daughter, Miss Winifred Williams, is an opera singer.

DR. ALBERT JEREMIAH SCHUREMAN, for more than twenty years a practicing physician in Newark, N. J., died from a complication of diseases at his home, 22 Hill Street, that city, yesterday. He was seventy-four years old. Dr. Schureman was born in New York City, and his ancestors were prominent in Revolutionary times, his maternal grandfather, George Ross, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is survived by two brothers, Dr. Charles A. Sch

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks Irregular.

Money, 1@2 per cent.

Stock Exchange business yesterday made further progress toward normal conditions. There were still hesitation and feverishness, as there should be. But there was less currency or credence for canards. And there was clear evidence of conflicting currents of business, as should be expected when there are limping accounts pressing for settlement, and buyers at abnormal minimum prices seeking profits, and others, who have realized profits in the fall, seeking more in the same source. There were also signs that business upon the Exchange was influenced by private adjustments elsewhere regarding properties influential in causing the recent failures. It is agreeable to note increasing hopes that some, and perhaps all, of the embarrassed firms may resume business. They have suffered for their imprudences, but the quick marketing of their assets prove that their downfall would have been averted if they had been trading with their own funds instead of borrowed resources. It is a demonstration that there is profit in this market for outright buyers, where there is danger only for borrowers. Overtrading and inflation of paper prices disproportionately to intrinsic assets are grievous faults, but when they have ripened into private insolvencies, and the danger to the public is certainly checked and probably passed, censoriousness well may be relaxed for a while in favor of those struggling to their feet. That the embarrassed firms may resume their business careers is to be desired, not only in their personal interests, but as some vindication of a situation which, bad as it is in fact, is not so bad as painted by those less solicitous of the repute of American finance than of their own acumen as censors and teachers.

The early dealings were stimulated by London purchases, despite some unimportant embarrassment among London dealers in Americans. The dealings lacked this support later on, the market growing both narrower and irregular to weak, in some issues under exceptional pressure. Among them was Atchison, upon unfavorable anticipations of its June report covering the flood period. The common lost only a fraction, but the preferred fell over a point. Evansville and Terre Haute rose 8 upon its acquirement by St. Louis and San Francisco. Otherwise the day's price movement was not striking nor significant of other strategical purchases placed upon the bargain counter. Advances prevailed, but declines were more numerous than earlier in the week, prominent among them being a fall in Colorado Fuel as abrupt as its rise on Tuesday. The bond market was less active, the most striking change being trading in Wabash Bs at receding prices.

The news of the day was encouraging upon the whole, despite announcement of lower prices for galvanized sheets, which did not result in breaking the prices of Steel Trust stocks. Time money was in better supply at weakening rates. This was only natural considering Pennsylvania's large liquidation of its loans, which certainly adds to the amount of loanable funds, even though its effect upon the bank statement may be less than expected, for the simple reason that the railway's payments were not all made to banks. Railways continue to report earnings to which pessimists continue indifferent. Pending's annual surplus is likely to reach $5,000,000, and Canadian Pacific reports an increase of net for June of $399,318, and for the year of $1,750,000. The classified report of foreign trade for June shows that we are both exporting and importing iron upon an increased scale. Manufacturers, whether Americans or foreigners, when seeking a market do a very different business from that when there is a famine among buyers. Our foreign trade for the year would satisfy everybody if it had not been somewhat better in other years. All grains were weak early upon reports of rain, but closed higher upon speculative buying. Cotton advanced upon support lacking on Tuesday.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
American Ice	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1	Mo. Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Linseed	2	National Biscuit	1
Am. Linseed pf.	2	Nat. Enameling	½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	P. C. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	St. L. & S. F. C. E. 1 cfts.	10
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Standard Rope	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Del., L. & W.	½	Tol. Rys. & L.	1
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	U. S. Express	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	7	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	½	West. Union	½
Int. Paper pf.	2½	Westinghouse	1
Ia. C. Int. S. & M. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Kan. City So.	½	Wis. Central	½
L. E. & W. pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	2	Mo. K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Grass Twine	2	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Hide & L.	½	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	North American	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pacific Coast	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Canada South.	½	Pere Marquette	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Pere Marquette pf.	2
Chi. Term. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	5	Rep. Steel	1
Consol. Gas	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Del. & H.	½	Tex. Pac. Ter.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Elect.	1	Un. Ry. Inv.	½
Gt. Nor. pf.	½	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	½
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Lowe Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Met. Securities	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 5s pf. inc.	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. C. col. 3½s	½
Chi. & Ohio 5s	1	Pec. & East. inc.	1
Chi. Ind. & L. col. tr. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2
Ia. Cent. 5s	2	Wabash 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	½	Mex. St. ref. 4s	5½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	2½	Minn. & St. L. 1st	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	A ref. 4s	1½
Chi. Ind. & L. 1st 6s	1	Mo. K. & T. 2d inc. 5s	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	½	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 5s	1
Fund. & P. M. 6s	2½	N. Y. Lt.	2
Ill. Cent. L. Div. 4s	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Lake Shore 3½s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29	498,740
To date this year	96,147,412
Corresponding date last year	109,297,528

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 29	$2,574,000
To date this year	$395,525,650
Corresponding date last year	$548,078,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Tennessee Copper Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Hudson River Telephone Co.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil buying was again in evidence in a number of issues such as Amalgamated Copper and St. Paul, but the disposition seemed to be to discourage speculative activity and not obtain too great a following for the present.

The eight-point break in Colorado Fuel on the transfer of 300 shares was somewhat less sensational than the eleven-point advance on the day previous on 100 shares. It is now said that the Tuesday rise was due to a frightened short who rushed in to buy the stock and bid it up on himself.

The Weil crowd were reported to be working on the bull side of the market, especially on the Steels and Rock Island. The bull argument on Rock Island was the purchase of control by the Frisco (which is controlled by Rock Island) of Evansville and Terre Haute.

According to late gossip, the advance in Louisville was on buying by the Gates people, who still have a considerable block of the stock, and believe that a 6 per cent. dividend cannot long be deferred.

A great part of the heavy buying of Southern Pacific was by a prominent room trader, and is supposed to have been for the account of Mr. Keene, the trader being selected in an effort to disguise the real principal.

THE SELLING OF ATCHISON.

Some little uneasiness was created during the day by the persistent selling of Atchison, which at one time carried that issue off 2 points from the high of the day. The Street had various explanations to offer for the selling; one that an endeavor was being made to dislodge a big block of the stock carried by important interests; another that the forthcoming monthly statement will be unfavorable; still another that the selling merely represented the closing out of a loan; while finally it was declared that the decline resulted from nothing more important than a bear drive.

On the drop good support appeared and the issue closed up somewhat.

MANHATTAN'S POSITION.

Apropos of the buying of Manhattan it is said that the number of stockholders has increased over 400 in the last three months, with some 15,000 shares purchased by these new investment interests.

A statement published in the Street yesterday was that the earnings of the company are increasing $4,000 per day, as compared with last year, and the outlook now is that the company will earn 10 per cent. this fiscal year, making a very handsome surplus to go to the lessees.

LONDON INVESTMENT BUYING.

One of the features of the market yesterday was the heavy investment buying of stocks of London, some 40,000 shares being taken for this account.

There is reason to believe that most of this buying was prompted by advices cabled from this side by banking interests, assuring the Londoners that the situation here is intrinsically sound. It is known that all this week the cables have been more than ordinarily busy with the purpose of keeping foreigners in close touch with the course of events at this centre.

TIME MONEY EASIER.

What was regarded as at once an encouraging and helpful factor yesterday was a distinct tendency to ease noted in the time money market, with some six months' loans understood to have been negotiated at 5 per cent. as compared with the lately ruling figures of 5½ and 6 per cent. These loans were made to stockbrokers of recognized standing.

Money as they do after borrowing at 6 per cent. by railroads of undoubted credit, the belief is that this foreshadows easier money conditions from this time on now that corporate borrowings appear to have been satisfied.

RAIN IN THE CORN BELT.

Sentiment was much encouraged yesterday by the reports of rain in the corn belt where rain was most needed.

Railroad men in the city from the West and Southwest say that the crop prospects now are most encouraging, and that the business outlook is very hopeful.

MANY BUYING ORDERS.

This bulletin was issued yesterday by a leading New York and Philadelphia house with extensive wire connections:

"Every single order we have received this morning by wire is a buying order. We never remember this before on an active market."

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Judge Gray to induce him to accept the post of arbitrator in the Alabama coal strike. In the meantime only the convict mines are in operation, and an increasing number of furnaces are banking. In the foundry trade the great majority of buyers are clinging to the hand-to-mouth policy, and buying for forward delivery is very much limited. Prices in the meantime have weakened further, and business has been done on the basis of $12 for No. 2 Foundry at Birmingham, Ala. Northern Foundry No. 2 has sold down to $16.50 at tidewater.

In pig iron for steelmaking purposes the leading consumer is reported to be running very close, and yet no immediate purchases of Bessemer pig are being considered. In the valleys some Bessemer pig is offered for August delivery at $17.50, Valley, in the East the principal makers of basic pig have in the aggregate sold about 40,000 tons.

The June imports of pig iron were 79,874 tons, the total imports during the fiscal year ended June 30 having aggregated 856,488 tons. This is on top of a production of 18,720,100 tons during the same period. The imports have continued longer than expected, and must soon cease.

During the past two weeks a very large billet tonnage has been placed, the figures for some of the business was done being reported as under the pool level. One interest took about 32,000 tons in the aggregate.

Foreign steel is being offered at $27, and occasionally at a shade under. For any large transactions within reach of tidewater this price is considerably below the pool delivery prices. The position of the foreign steel market is shown by the fact that a cargo due on old contracts of American mills has been resold at a profit in Germany.

There have been some interesting developments in the Canadian wire rod trade, in which English mills are trying to secure a foothold by the withdrawal of the Germans and their surrender of it to the Americans. They have been offering rods at £5 17s. 6d. at Montreal, which is under price made by our mills.

The European mills have been asked to figure on some pretty large lots of steel rails for Gulf and Pacific Coast delivery, and it is thought possible that they may secure some of the latter. There is nearly to a shilling, or over $1, some Mexican and Canadian rail business now in the market.

From Chicago comes the report that some large contracts for steel bars have been entered. The bar trade generally is, however, weak in the Central West and in the East. The sheet trade continues very dull, but the reports from the tin plate industry continue satisfactory. The steel merchant pipe industry is in a very active condition. The plate trade, however, is rather dull, it being difficult to keep the greatly increased capacity busy.

There are good prospects for the structural mills with large requirements coming up. Thus the improvements to be made on Forty-second Street, New York, will require over 20,000 tons of material.

Copper has weakened further, and 1f cents is now being shaded.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway:

13 shares Merchants Trust Company, $100 each, 240.

5,000 shares Peacock Copper Company, $5 each, $200 lot.

3 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,578.

6 shares Sun Printing and Publishing Association, $1,000 each, $3,000 per share.

25,000 shares Greater American Mining Company, $10 lot.

100 shares the Erie Art Glass Company, $50 each, 40c per share.

200 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 105.

120 shares Realty Associates, $100 each, 110.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with two tickets,) $60 each, 130½.

27 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 215½.

$500 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company extended 4 per cent. gold bond, due May, 1905, interest May and November, 98½.

90 shares Whittier Lumber Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $50 lot.

1 share Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100, 451.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 267.

$9,500 Whittier Lumber Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1911, interest March and September, September, 1902, coupons on (hypothecated,) $500 each, 25.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list Gulf and Ship Island Railway Company $2,053,000 additional refunding and terminal mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

Chicago advices that the Great Western Cereal Company has voted to increase the capital half a million dollars.

Baltimore and Ohio stated to have let the contract for the Washington terminal improvement at bids aggregating over $2,000,000.

Omaha dispatches stating that the Armour Packing Company will probably soon own an electric line from Kansas City to St. Joseph and thence to Omaha and Sioux City.

Fall River dispatches to the effect that the Billings-Platt Chemical Works there are to be converted into an absorbent cotton factory with capacity of 4,000 pounds a day.

Statement that the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company will complete its plant at Edgewater on the Hudson by the end of the year with an output of possibly 600 barrels a day.

Boston capitalists said to be building a tannery at Mineral Bluff, Ga., which will cost $500,000, and will be one of the largest in the country.

Shamokin (Penn.) advices that the new Lincoln colliery breaker of the Reading has begun operations, turning out 1,200 tons daily.

Dispatches from Columbia, Penn., stating that the bar mill of the Columbia roll mill has resumed operations after being idle fifteen months.

Announcement from Roanoke, Va., that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company intends to build 500 new coal cars in the Roanoke shops for Autumn delivery.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is preparing to build 500 coke ovens in Hazlewood at a cost of $400,000.

Shamokin dispatches stating that the Reading is sinking another shaft in Bear Valley and proposes to double the output of the region.

Net earnings of the Electric Storage Battery Company for the six months ending June 30, it is said, were $1,200,000, the largest for any similar period in the history of the company.

Statement from that city that Cleveland capital is behind a road that is to be built in the southern part of Ohio as a branch of the Hocking Valley.

Indianapolis advices that the Northern Indiana Traction Company is the new name of the Hobart and Western and allied lines formed by recent consolidation.

Reports from Chicago that the sales of the product of the United Box Board Company at the new contract prices will go into effect on Saturday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1 per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $312,922,371; balances, $7,002,130; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,00,654.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 1-32@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86@$4.8610; cables $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par @25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was again in strong demand yesterday, and the Bank of England lent largely. Discount rates were steady.

The Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam exchanges moved against London and the Vienna exchange in favor of London.

No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England yesterday. In the week ended last evening £100,000 was withdrawn for export.

The Stock Exchange was decidedly more cheerful yesterday, owing to the recovery in consols, the best American securities being bought in moderate quantities for investment. Consols rose ⅛ to 91⅝ for cash and 91 7-16 for the account. Transvaal 3s rose ¼, to 7-16 premium, and war loan ⅛ to 97⅛. Home rails were very firm, with an almost general advance.

American rails, in spite of profit taking after rises, closed with material advances in almost all cases.

Japanese recovered sharply. The general mining market was very quiet, with a firmer tendency.

Spot silver, on lower Indian prices, fell 3-16d. per ounce, to 25 3-16d. The forward price fell ½d. per ounce, to 24⅞d. The closing was steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Rates for money and discounts were firm in the market to-day. There was a poor attendance on the Stock Exchange, and trading was listless and irregular, operators being occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. The adjustment of heavy differences caused anxiety at first, but the failures cleared the atmosphere and the forced selling was apparently ended. Consols were firm and home rails hardened.

Americans opened undecided, but improved to above parity, local investors apparently absorbing the stock. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were the features. Prices closed firm.

Kaffirs were firmer, the outlook being regarded as brighter.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 5-16@; consols for account, 91 5-16; Anaconda, 8⅝@; Atchison, 69⅜@; Atchison preferred, 98⅜@; Baltimore and Ohio, 96@; Canadian Pacific, 190@; Chesapeake and Ohio, 84; Chicago Great Western, 15⅝@; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146⅛@; De Beers, 20⅛@; Denver and Rio Grande, 24⅝@; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81½@; Erie, 30⅛@; Erie first preferred, 65¼ ex-dend; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 133½ ex-dividend; Louisville and Nashville, 108 ex-dividend; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20⅝@; New York Central, 125; Norfolk and Western, 65; Norfolk and Western preferred, 80; Ontario and Western, 36¾@; Pennsylvania, 69⅜@; Rand Mines, 9⅝@; Reading, 25⅝@; Reading first preferred, 45@; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 22⅜@; Southern Railway preferred, 80; Southern Pacific, 46¾@; Union Pacific, 78@; Union Pacific preferred, 89@; United States Steel, 25⅛@; United States Steel preferred, 74½ ex-dividend; Wabash, 2@; Wabash preferred, 39⅛@.

Spot silver steady at 25 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@3 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 86.77; Lisbon, 25.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

Three failures were announced to-day—A. S. G. Graves & Co., an old-established firm of brokers; Anselmo H. M. Kilby, a jobber in Kaffirs, and W. S. C. Smith, a jobber in American securities. None of the failures was considered important.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 29.—Better advices from Wall Street caused the Bourse to open strong to-day. The general improvement was maintained, but gold mines weakened slightly. Rio Tintos gained 7 points.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, July 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant, transactions being nominal.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—Clearing House rate, 8 per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents premium to par; call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $19,895,004; balances, $1,115,022.

Market conditions are once more nearly normal. The "scare" has about disappeared, and traders generally are in a more hopeful mood. People who have been extremely bearish for the past two months are changing their attitude and talking cheerfully. The improvement, however, has not as yet been sufficiently pronounced to create anything like bullish enthusiasm. The most that can be said is that the work of reconstruction has been started, and barring any further serious accident, it seems likely, in due time, to bring about a substantial recovery. A feeling of conservatism is still clearly permeating the sentiment of traders. For the time being they have assumed a waiting attitude—waiting for a clearer outlook and for more definite assurances that "the turn" actually has been reached.

The result of this feeling to-day was relatively slow trading, a slackening of the speculative gait, erratic prices—mostly, however, within a narrow range—and a somewhat uninteresting situation generally. Investment buying, though still in evidence, was on a more moderate scale; but even though the buying demand was not great, neither, on the other hand, was the selling pressure very pronounced.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
768	Atchison	64	62½	62⅝
179	Atchison pf.	90¾	88⅝	88⅝
20	Boston & Albany	242	242	242
56	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
110	Boston Elevated	139	138	139
10	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
1	Boston & Providence	288	288	288
100	Chi. Pk. & Rapid. Trans.	46	46	46
1	Boston & Providence	296	296	296
100	Chicago Junction	140	140	140
15	Chicago Junction pf.	117	117	117
1,545	Massachusetts Electric	21¾	21¼	22
271	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	79	79	79
10	Mexican Central	14½	14½	14½
11	N. Y. N. H. & H.	196	196	196
80	Providence & Worcester	230	230	230
5	Rutland pf.	34	34	34
206	Union Pacific	76¼	75¼	76
11	Union Pacific pf.	86	85	86
50	West End	90	90	90
45	West End pf.	110¼	110	110

TELEPHONES.

261	*American	131¾	131¾	131¾
2,335	American, rights	5⅞	5¾	5¾
1	New England	127½	127½	127½
20	Western	13¼	13¼	13¼
60	Western pf.	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	74	74	74
839	American Sugar	117½	116	116
125	American Sugar pf.	119½	119	119
200	American Woolen	31½	31¼	31¼
71	American Woolen pf.	70½	69¾	70½
49	Edison	239	238½	238½
24	General Electric	163¼	161¾	162½
377	Massachusetts Gas	35	34¼	34¾
185	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78	77	77
5	Merganthaler	175	175	175
150	Pullman Co.	170	169½	170
150	United Fruit	100½	100	100
262	United Shoe Machine	46¾	45	45¾
152	United Shoe Mach. pf.	39	39	39
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	97	97	97
270	United States Steel	24½	24	24⅝
620	U. S. Steel pf.	73¾	73½	73⅝

MINING.

510	†Adventure	5¾	5½	5½
445	Allouez	5	5¼	5¼
4,191	Amalgamated	43¾	41⅝	42⅜
1	Anaconda	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Arcadian	2	2	2
50	Atlantic	10	10	10
60	Bingham	23	23	23
97	Calumet & Hecla	425	415	425
1,245	Centennial	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
160	Cons. Mercur	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,540	Copper Range	43¾	41⅝	43
230	Daly-West	39½	39	39½
200	Dominion Coal	69	69	69
1,220	Elm River	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
100	Franklin	8¾	8	8¾
200	Granby	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
750	Isle Royale	7	6¾	7
100	Mass	1	1	1
529	Mohawk	36⅝	36	36⅝
100	New Idria	8½	8	8
300	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
967	Old Dominion	19¼	19¼	19¼
70	Osceola	53	52	53
660	Parrot	19½	18¾	19¾
22	Quincy	89	89	89
110	Shannon	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Tamarack	90	85	85
1,140	Trinity	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,903	United States	18½	17⅝	18
170	United States Oil	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
560	Utah	25¼	24¾	24¾
60	Victoria	4¼	4	4
755	Winona	8	7¼	7¼
125	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex rights. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Fair strength was displayed to-day by the locals, although the volume of business was small. It was sated that a long line of securities had been liquidated for a prominent local interest, the selling being completed to-day. The way some of the stocks recovered gave a color of truth to the statement. Electric Storage Battery, for example, which closed at 53, was run up six points. The company's half-yearly report helped it, net amounting to $1,200,000 against $1,114,199 for the whole of 1902. Thus in six months the company has earned $337,573 more than is required to pay a whole year's dividend. United Gas advanced 1¼, but receded ½. American Railways improved ½; Lehigh Valley, ½; Philadelphia Company, ⅝; Union Traction, ⅝. The Lake Superiors continued weak under liquidation. Bell Telephone was off 1, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit was forced down ¼.

Total sales, 24,801 shares and $37,700 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
26	American Rys. Co.	44½	44½	44½
25	American Cement	9	9	9
38	Bell Telephone	69	69	69
61	Cambria Iron	46¼	46¼	46¼
295	Cambria Steel	25	24¾	24¾
1,548	Consolidated Lake Sup.	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
1,458	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	8	7 15-16	8
85	Elec. Co. of America	9 7-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
300	Elec. Storage Battery	50	54	50
1,300	Erie	30	29⅝	29⅝
2	First National Bank	170	170	170
60	Gilbert Valley	40½	39½	40
140	Marsden Co.	2	2	2
1,411	Penna. R. R.	62¾	61 13-16	61⅞
105	Phila. Traction	94½	94¼	94½
400	Phila. Electric	5¾	5 11-16	5 11-16
1,861	Phila. Co.	47	47	47
1,100	Phila. Rapid Transit	14	13¾	13¾
5,180	Reading	25¼	24 9-16	24 11-16
40	Reading Traction	39	39	39
700	Roberts	25½	25	25
200	Southern R. R.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
180	Susq. Steel	1¾	1 1-16	1 1-16
768	United Gas Imp. Co.	82	34⅝	83½
402	Union Traction	44¼	44	44¼
6,400	United States Steel	24¾	24¼	24⅜
140	United States Steel pf.	73	73	73

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—An easier tone in Seaboards, due to the preponderance of selling orders, was the only noteworthy incident of the day. There was no explanation given for the selling except that holders were tired of carrying the stock on an inert market. The balance of the list was flat and featureless.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,440 shares of stock and $44,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,155	Seaboard Railway Co.	19¼	19	19
1,025	Seaboard pf.	34¼	34	34
25	Consolidated Gas	86	86	86
2,000	United Rys. & El. con.	70¾	70¾	70¾
67	Bank of Baltimore	116	116	116
11	Merchants' Bank	185	185	185
6	Union Bank	117	117	117

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard 4s	78	78	78
25,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	82¾	82¾	82¾
4,000	United Rys. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000	Ga. S. & Braw. 1st	47	47	47
9,000	Atlan. Coast L. 1st, new	93	93	93
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	110	110	110

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The apathy which during most of the day characterized yesterday's market is sufficiently indicated by the fact that up to 2 o'clock there was not a single transaction in Northern Securities. The dullness which was shown by this stock was felt by nearly all other issues, and except for a slight increase in activity just before the close the day was about as dull a one as any that the outside market has experienced since present conditions began to prevail. The scarcity of orders resulted in some declines from the previous day's figures, but these were offset, at least to some extent, by further gains in American Can and one or two other stocks. Such comfort as has been taken in the advance in Standard Oil was modified yesterday by a reaction of a number of points in this stock. After selling at the opening as high as 630 for an odd lot, it sold down to 625, and at the close was offered there with the best bid some 5 or 10 points below. The transactions in the stock were not as large as on either Monday or Tuesday.

In some cases efforts were made to bid stocks up, but no disposition was shown to take much stock, and these efforts toward improvement were generally brought to an end just as soon as prices had reached a point where sellers began to appear.

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AMERICAN CAN continued its upward course with very much greater ease than might be expected in view of the general conditions governing the market at present. Since Monday the preferred stock has risen six points, and the amount of stock that has come upon the market during this advance has been so small that the transactions have averaged less than 1,000 a day. On all smaller transactions the common stock has shown an advance of about one point. The rise in the stock under present conditions seems to indicate that the stock is not now as generally distributed as it was during other movements which have occurred in the stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
605	American Can	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2,700	American Can pf.	39½	38½	40
20	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	91	91	91
500	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5½	5½
1,200	Bay State Gas	5-16	¼	5-16
300	British Columbia Copper	3⅛	3	3
550	Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	1¼	1⅜
50	Electric Vehicle	7	7	7
500	Gold Hill Copper	¼	¼	¼
1,150	Greene Con. Copper	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
10	Havana Tobacco	29¼	29¼	29¼
20	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
110	International Salt	*8	7⅞	*8
100	Light, Fuel & Power	34½	34½	34½
2,650	Manhattan Transit	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
1,200	Mont. & Boston Cop.	15-16	⅞	15-16
55	N. Y. Transportation	5	5	5
400	Northern Securities	89	89	89
142	Otis Elevator	30	30	30
100	Seaboard Air Line	19	19	19
450	Seaboard Air Line pf.	34	34	34
64	Standard Oil	630	625	625
200	Tennessee Copper	25½	24	25½
100	Union Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	United Copper	16½	16½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 29, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22,600	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	42⅝	43⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅝
200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	30	30	27	27	- 1
1,410	Am. Car & F. Co.	34	34½	34	34	+ ½
1,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	85	85	84¼	84¼	- ¼
600	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	30	30	- 1
100	*Am. Grass Twine Co.	6	6	6	6	- ½
800	*Am. Hide & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	- ⅛
510	*Am. Ice Co.	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
900	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	24½	25	24	24	+ 1
2,700	*Am. Linseed Co.	8¼	10	8¼	10	+ 2
100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ 2
200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	- ⅛
1,450	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	84¾	84⅝	84	84	- ⅛
900	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	15	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42	44	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
740	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90⅝	90	90	- ⅛
1,370	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119⅜	117⅝	115⅝	116	- 1⅜
260	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118⅜	118⅝	118	118⅜	- ⅛
700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	74	74	72⅞	73	...
78,900	*Atch., Top. & S. F.	64	64⅝	62⅜	62⅝	- 1⅜
1,117	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89½	89⅝	88¼	88⅜	- 1⅛
3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅞	83⅞	83	83⅜	- ⅝
2,214	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89¾	89⅞	89⅜	89	- ⅝
6,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	45	46⅛	45	45⅛	- ⅛
100	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	+ ¼
1,700	Canadian Pacific	123⅝	123⅞	122⅞	123⅞	+ ¼
900	Central R. R. of N. J.	158½	162	159½	162	+ 1
530	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	- ⅛
1,160	Chicago & Alton	22	23½	22	22	...
900	Chicago & Alton pf.	60	60	59	59	...
10	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	170	170	170	170	...
1,200	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	- ⅛
550	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
21,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	142½	143	141⅜	142	+ ⅝
1,568	Chicago & Northw.	165⅞	166	165½	166¼	+ 1⅛
100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200½	200½	200½	200½	+ ½
60	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	122	122	122	122	+ 1
1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21	21	18	18	- ⅝
525	Chicago Union Traction	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	...
2,610	C., C., C. & St. L.	72¾	73	72	72⅝	- ⅛
240	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46	46	46	- 1
1,240	Colorado & Southern.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8,200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	61	53	50¾	52	+ ½
1,400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
670	Col. & H. C. & I.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
350	Consolidated Gas	183	183	181	182	- 1
945	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¾	106	105¼	105¼	- ¼
100	Corn Products Co.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	- ⅛
106	Delaware & Hudson.	165⅞	165⅞	165¼	165⅜	- ⅝
500	Del., Lack. & West.	242	240	240	240	- 2
140	Denver & R. G.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
215	Denver & R. G. pf.	78	79	78	79	+ ½
2,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	29⅝	29	29	29½	+ ⅛
270	Detroit United Ry.	71	71	71¼	71	- ⅛
200	Distillers Securities.	23½	23½	23	23	- ½
10	*Dul., S. S. & At.	104	104	104	104	- ⅝
315	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	140	140	138	138	- 2
16,800	Erie	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
8,640	Erie 1st pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	- ⅛
1,600	Erie 2d pf.	50	50	49	50	+ ⅛
61	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	59½	59½	- ½
1,050	General Electric.	162⅜	162⅜	161	162⅛	- ⅛
1,175	Illinois Central	132¾	133	132¼	132½	+ ¼
1,025	Internat. Paper	11	11	10½	10½	+ ⅛
100	Internat. Paper pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
400	Internat. Steam Pump.	37	37	37	37	...
70	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	74	74	74	74	...
245	Iowa Central.	18¼	18¼	18	18	- ⅛
975	Iowa Central pf.	34¼	34½	34	34⅛	- ⅛
425	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	68	68½	68	68	+ 1½
100	Kansas City Southern.	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
100	Kansas City South. pf.	50	50	50	50	...
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	100	100	100	100	- ⅝
1,700	Louis. & Nashville.	105¼	105¾	104¼	105½	+ ½
3,425	Manhattan Elevated.	133¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	- ⅛
1,200	*Met. Securities.	76⅛	76⅝	76	76	- ⅛
1,470	*Met. Street Railway.	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
8,900	Mexican Central.	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	- ⅛
200	Minn. & St. Louis.	85¾	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜	- ⅛
100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	...
225	Mo., K. & T.	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	- ⅛
200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	121	120	120	- 1
220	Mo. Kan. & Texas.	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
950	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	41	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
15,610	Missouri Pacific.	98	98	97	97⅜	- ⅛
100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
1,417	Nat. Lead Co.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
280	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	87½	88¾	87½	88	+ ⅝
250	Nat. Enameling.	25	26⅝	25	26⅝	+ ⅝
100	New Central Coal.	47	47	47	47	...
290	*New York Air Brake.	127⅝	128	123	123	- 1½
6,200	New York Central.	120½	121⅝	120⅜	121⅜	+ ⅛
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	24	24	- ⅛
1,400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	65	65	60	63	+ ⅛
1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
2,100	Norfolk & Western.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
140	Norfolk & Western pf.	86	86	86	86	- ⅛
1,550	North American.	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	- ⅛
100	Pacific Coast.	44½	47	44½	45	+ 1
125	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	...
600	Pacific Mail.	21	21	21	20¾	- ⅛
21,320	Pennsylvania R. R.	124¾	124¾	123⅝	123⅝	- ¼
1,295	People's Gas, Chicago.	95	95⅞	94⅝	94⅝	- ⅛
100	Pere Marquette.	78½	78½	78½	78½	- ⅛
800	P., C., C. & St. L.	63	63	63	63½	+ ⅛
200	Pressed Steel Car.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	- ⅛
50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	- ⅛
110	*Railway Steel Spring.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
120	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½	- ⅝
21,525	Reading.	50⅞	50⅞	49⅝	49⅝	- ⅛
70	Reading 1st pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
25	Reading 2d pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	16¾	17	16¾	16⅞	- ⅛
1,750	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66	+ ⅛
41,065	Rock Island Co.	24½	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	- ⅝
700	Rock Island Co. pf.	65	65	64⅜	64⅜	- ⅝
3,830	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜	- ⅛
500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	68⅝	67	67⅝	67	...
100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	...
1,225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
100	St. L. & S. W.	31	31	31	31	...
	stock ctfs.	160	160	160	160	+ 10
200	St. Louis Southw.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30¾	32	30¾	31¾	+ ¾
300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
41,810	Southern Pacific.	44	45¾	44½	44½	+ ½
8,010	Southern Ry.	21¼	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
327	Southern Ry. pf.	86⅜	86⅜	85¾	85¾	- ⅝
5,710	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	40½	41⅝	40¾	40⅝	+ 1⅛
1,900	Texas & Pacific.	28⅜	27	27	28½	+ ⅛
200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	29	29	29	29	...
200	Third Ave.	120	120	120	120	+ 1
300	Tol. Rys. & Light.	30¼	30¾	30	30	- ⅛
230	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
200	Twin City R. T.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	...
17,115	Union Pacific.	75⅝	76⅜	75⅝	75⅝	- ⅝
410	Union Pacific pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85¼	- ⅝
400	United Rys. Invest.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	- ⅜
1,400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	41	41	40	40	- 1
100	United States Express.	100	100	100	100	+ 1¼
700	U. S. Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	- ⅛
1,100	*U. S. Leather pf.	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	80⅝	- ⅛
600	U. S. Realty & Con.	11¼	11½	11	11	- ⅛
5,333	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	61	61	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
330	U. S. Rubber.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	- ⅛
1,900	U. S. Rubber pf.	26⅜	26⅜	24¾	24¾	- ⅝
17,200	U. S. Steel.	34⅞	34⅞	32¾	32¾	- ⅝
153	U. S. Steel pf.	73⅜	73⅜	72½	72⅝	- ⅛
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	22	24½	22	24½	+ 1½
763	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	39⅜	39⅜	36¾	37	- ⅜
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	103	103	100	100	- 3
200	Wabash.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
1,910	Wabash pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	- ⅛
441	Western Union Tel.	93	94	93	94	+ ½
100	Westinghouse E. & M.	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
250	Wheel. & L. E.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	49	50	+ ⅛
100	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
1,200	Wisconsin Central.	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	- ⅛
21,060	Wisconsin Central pf.	39½	39¾	37⅞	37⅞	- ⅞

Sales..... 405,840 | *Unlisted. | †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 29, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
43	Adams Express	43¾	43	41¾	43
25	Am. Express	95	95½	93½	94
100	Am. Express	19¾	19¾	19	19¾
100	Am. Express	43	43¾	43	43
100	Am. Express	114½	114¾	114	114¾
25	Am. Express	94½	94½	94½	94½
25	Am. Express	84	84	84	84
25	Am. Express	82	82	82	82
25	Am. Express	111	111	111	111
100	Canadian Pacific	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Price for Small Corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Purchaser in Dyckman Tract Will Build Flats—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. announced yesterday that they had completed the negotiations for the sale of the three-story brick building, 25.5 by 60, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, owned by Phineas C. Kingsland. The brokers report that the price was $250,000. The plot contains only a little over 1,500 square feet, making this price at the rate of about $163 per square foot, which is believed to be the highest figure ever paid for Fifth Avenue property. The name of the buyer is not made public, although that of William C. Browning, who owns considerable adjoining property, has been very generally mentioned in the gossip about the deal which preceded yesterday's announcement.

Daniel F. and Joseph V. Mahoney have sold 9 to 17 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, five five-story flats, on plot 125 by 100.11.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold for William H. Young the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 111 West Eighty-third Street, 16.4 by 102.2.

Max Marx has sold, through Thomas L. Reynolds, the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, in the Dyckman tract. The buyer will erect on the property two six-story flats, with stores—the first operation of its kind in that section. The buildings will be ready for occupancy next Spring.

Simon Cohen and Abraham Joachim have sold for Mrs. Fannie Kay, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story double flats, each 30 by 100.

Mark Blumenthal has sold to James G. Freaney the five-story single flat 15 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from John Townsend 25 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, a one-story frame building on 16 by 100.11.

D. A. Lewis and G. L. Wakefield have bought from Annie E. Ruddell the three-story dwelling 461 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 19 by 99.11.

Alma Bloch negotiated the recent sale of 176 and 178 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to Charles Wynne and David Reggel.

It is reported that Dr. H. Freeman has sold 317 and 319 East Forty-eighth Street to Cohen & Co. for investment.

Jacob Weilbaret has sold for the West Side Realty Company 12 and 14 Charles Street, a plot 40 by 95, to Henry Passman, who will erect thereon a six-story flat.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for the Terminal Warehouse Company about 50,000 square feet of its buildings on Twenty-eighth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, to the Sperry & Hutchinson Company.

Plans for the new building of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects McKim, Meade & White. The structure will be eight stories in height and will cost $400,000.

Hyman Medwin has sold for Shulof & Co. the northeast corner of Chrystie and Stanton Streets, 36 by 100, a seven-story tenement building, to D. Dober.

Alterations costing $10,000 will be made to the building 748 Lexington Avenue, to fit it for occupancy by the recently organized Lexington Trust Company. The property, which is on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, is owned by Lyman G. Bloomingdale.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for David Cohen to S. Hyman 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, adjoining the corner of Fifth Avenue, five-story double flats. It is the intention to alter the first floors and basement into stores.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold the following properties for Seligman & Ellinger: 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100 feet, to a client, and 263 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100 feet, for improvement. They have sold for Marion Hauser 1 to 7 Second Avenue, 24 by 75 feet, to Martin Engel, and for J. B. Guttenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager 48 Avenue D, 21 by 82 feet.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

400 Pleasant Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17.6 by 64, two-story stone-front dwelling; Peter Cosmo, mortgagee.....$5,300

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

German Place, east side, 78.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 75 by 99.9 by 102.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nathan Wise.....10,000

By James L. Wells.

2,688 Creston Avenue, east side, 318.7 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 40 by 75.8, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association.....5,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 1,258 to 1,259 Broadway, and 522 and 524 Sixth Avenue, begins Broadway, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, runs north 62.10 by west 145.7 to Sixth Avenue, by south 30.2 by east 60 by south 20 to the north side of Thirty-first Street, by east 109, two and four story brick buildings; 6 flats and stores.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 15 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Union Square, 25 by 92, five-story brick building with stores.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.5 by 103 and irregular, five-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 27 by, 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward J. McGeehan, referee, 1,802 and 1,804 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 86.2 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 54 by 85.7, two two-story frame dwellings; 1,800 Bathgate Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 85.7, two-story frame dwelling; 1,798 Bathgate Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 85.7, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 1,966 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Jerome Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,075; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, David McClure, referee, 115 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling; 340 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 190 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 14 and 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a six-story brick store, 50 by 96.11; Herskovits & Roth of 31 East Seventh Street, owners; G. P. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

Nos. 221 and 223 West Twenty-third Street, for a two-story brick storage building, 50 by 98.9; Manhattan Transit Company of 250 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; Rowland & Emrich, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 623 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a one-story brick conservatory, 180 by 26.6; R. J. Hoguet, premises, owner; A. Mercin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, southwest corner, for eight-story brick offices and stores, 67.5 by 150; W. W. Astor and J. M. Coleman of London, England, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $400,000.

Fort Washington Avenue and Two Hundred and First Street, northeast corner, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 103.6 by 23.4; A. N. Towell, premises, owner; Hitchings & Co. of 232 Mercer Street, architects; cost, $525.

Centre Street, southwest corner of William Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 50; Harry T. Booth, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Son, City Island, architects; cost, $2,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southwest corner of Monroe Avenue, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 45 by 98; W. C. & A. Urban of 1,757 Monroe Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24 by 60.6; Eugene J. Hammond of 981 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store; W. Grant, Danbury, Conn., owner; L. L. Barnard of 4 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 511 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Ladin Stealing Company of 512 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 748 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick office and bank; L. G. Bloomingdale of 21 East Sixty-third Street, owner; W. L. Luns & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 76 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Bruce W. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; R. H. Taylor of 83 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 716 Lewis Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Rantrowits of 53 Chambers Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $300.

No. 106 East Seventy-third Street, to a three-story brick stable; J. Pullitzer of 7 East Seventy-third Street, owner; C. A. Gifford of 418 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 184 and 186 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 35 Nassau Street, owners; H. Rockmore of 204 East Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 200 to 204 Avenue B, to three four-story tenements; 552 East Sixteenth Street and 270 Avenue B, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Smith estate of 550 East Sixteenth Street, owner; H. Regelman of 123 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 346 East Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; F. Faldner, premises, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 132 Washington Street, to five-story brick offices, with stories; H. G. Julian, Jr., of 147 West Forty-third Street, owner; E. Rahl of 13 Bible House, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 115 East Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. Fitch, premises, owner; C. H. Lee of 152 East Fifty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,850.

No. 549 to 553 Broadway, to ten and twelve-story brick lofts, with store; C. E. Rouss estate, premises, owner; W. J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $8,900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 29.

AVENUE A, 1,640, e s, 20x75; William Newman to Henry B. Kantorowics and another, e s, 20x75.....Nom.

BECK ST, e s, 375 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Clara E. Mapes to Hugo Zellner, (mtg $6,000).....$10,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, e s, 76.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x125; Frederick Baer to Rudolph Hensel, B & S (mtg $182,000).....Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,345, w s, 16.8x90x16.8x80; Charles H. Thornton and another to Martin Hatton (mtg $2,000).....Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 25x80; Bernard Ojserkis to David Jacobowitz, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and.....100

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 197th St, 191.8x58.8x190.8x56.8; Randolph to James W. Hoighton.....Nom.

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 197th St, 191.8x58.8x190.8x56.8; James W. Houghton to Morris H. Dilienbeck and others, trustees, (mtg $4,000).....100

EAGLE AV, w s, 526.1 ft s of Westchester Av, runs w 125.1x s 50x e 80.10x s 25x e 90x n 29 to beginning; Sophie Knepper to Anna Bacosby, (mtgs $15,000).....Nom

FOREST AV, 870, w s, 21x90; James Quinn to David Robinson.....Nom.

HIGGINS AV, 2, n s, 14.8x56; Jessie Richman to Sophie Knepper, (mtgs $3,500).....Nom

LOTS 166, 167, 188 to 193, 333 to 376, map of Annexed Part; Louis F. Woodburn to Warwick Realty and Construction Company, (mtgs $6,200).....Nom

LOTS 122 and 123, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; James J. Murray to Henry Borgstedt and another.....100

MORNINGSIDE AV WEST, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x120; Trinity Realty Company to Charles Stich, (mtgs $75,500).....Nom

PROSPECT AV, w s, 238 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Peter Goetz to Moses Klein, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

ROBBINS AV, 115 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 25x86; Jacob Hirsch to Max J. Adler and another, (mtg $10,500).....Nom

STEBBINS AV, e s, 236.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; Charles F. Minor to John Bambey.....Nom.

TRINITY AV, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 20x78.8x25x74.5; Progress Realty Company to Mabel F. Kirby.....Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft w of Rimmer St, 50x150; Henry L. Samson to Charlotte Samson, (mtg $9,500).....Nom.

1ST AV, 961, w s, 25.2x100; Bernard Katz to Hyman Herskovz, D. and C., (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 77.2 ft s of 79th St, 20x94; Henry Bosch to Abraham Rosenberg and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, e s, 76 ft s of 2d St, 24.6x x 16.1x89; George Kroder and another to Caroline Schmitt and others, all title.....Nom.

2D AV, 1,345, w s, 16.8x90x16.8x80; Charles H. Thornton and another to Martin Hatton (mtg $2,000).....Nom.

2D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Peter Haskin to Mary J. Akin, (mtgs $14,000).....Exch.

62D ST, n s, 211 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; Benjamin Oppenheimer to Theodore P. Nichols.....4,000

62D ST, n s, 211 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; Theodore P. Nichols to Charles Wilton.....Nom.

62D ST, n s, 211 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; Charles Wilton to Charles Maas, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

66TH ST, 63 West, 19x100.5; Maria A. Herrick to Mary Costigan.....28,500

70TH ST, 128 East, 25x100; Gustave E. Fountain and another to Isabella Schwab, other consideration and.....100

75TH ST, 228 to 232 West, 50.6x102.2; William E. D. Stokes to Ross L. Barnard, consideration and.....100

75TH ST, n s, 17.4 ft w of Park Av, 17x 102.2; Mary Voorhees to George F. Miller.....Nom.

75TH ST, n s, 17.4 ft w of Park Av, 17x 102.2; George F. Miller to Sterling Realty Company.....Nom

86TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.8; United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company to Sophie Knepper.....Nom.

100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Jacob Horowitz to Samuel Siegel and others, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

104TH ST, 83 East, 25x100.11; Pauline Reiss to Harris Harris, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....100

111TH ST, s e corner of Bloomingdale Road, (closed,) e s, Albert H. Storer, executor, and another, trustees, to City Real Estate Company, all title.....500

113TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 50x100.11; Selig Citron and others to August C. Nanz, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and.....100

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West, 46.8x100.11; Louis Karp to Rachel Sachs, (mtgs $47,000,) other consideration and.....100

125TH ST, 233 West, 16.8x100.11; Charles Reichard to Frederick Ehrenberg, quitclaim (mtg $10,000).....100

125TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Nathaniel Butler to Caroline M. Butler, ½ part.....Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Caroline M. Butler to Nathaniel Butler, trustee.....Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Caroline M. Butler to Nathaniel Butler, ½ part.....1,000

128TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Ernest Meyer to Stephen G. Quirk, Jr., (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

132D ST, 548 West, 25x99.11; Edward Wackenhagen and another to Frieda Bernstein, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

135TH ST, 851 East, 16.8x100; Theodore Schafer to Margaret Hitners, other consideration and.....100

144TH ST, 737 East, 25x99.6; Fanny Simon to Moses Seelig (mtg $16,000).....100

152D ST, 938 East, 26.6x100x25.2x94.8; August Diener and another to Henry Goldberg and another, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and.....100

Recorded Leases.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 23; Sophia Brown to Nils Wihlborg, 1 9-12 years.....$2,400

HENRY ST, 184; Congregation Rumanie Israel to Congregation Anshi Bedrick, 3 years.....300

2D AV, n e corner of 49th St; Jonas Weil and another to Francis J. Hartin, 5 years.....1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

BACON, Frank L., to Herman F. Epple; Timpson Av, w s, Lots 418 to 424, map of Adee Park, or Botanical Gardens; Bronx Park; Post Av, w s, Lots 417 to 424; Hall Av, w s, Lots 425 to 432; Wallace Av, Lots 433 to 444, map of Adee Park, 2 year, 6 per cent.....$9,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Broome St, 208 and 210, n e corner of Norfolk St, due —, 6 per cent., note.....15,000

BARZAGHI, Rosa L., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 75th St, 228 to 232 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....50,000

BENJAMIN, Frieda, to Edward Wackenhagen and another; 132d St, 546 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

BORGSTEDT, Henry, and wife to Hattie F. Kellogg; Lots 122 and 123, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, 1 year.....750

BRADLEY, John E., individually and as devisee, to Cyprian Goussot; 30th St, n e s, 325 ft n w of 5th Av, ½ part, all title, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....5,000

BROWN, John, and another to the East River Savings Institution; 146th St, s s, 25x ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....9,000

CITY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to the Irving Savings Institution; 72d St, n s, 153 and 155 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....70,000

CITY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to William V. King; 72d St, 153 and 155 East, prior mtg, $70,000, due July 29, 1904, 6 per cent.....5,000

COLLINS, Charles O., devisee, to Edwin B. Collins, executor; Bethune St, n s, 85 ft w of Washington St, demand, 6 per cent., note.....1,112

CURTIS, S. Fredericks, to Mary S. Todd; Beekman St, 63 and 65, s e corner of Gold St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,055

DUNN, Philip J., to Harris Anderson; 44th St, 225 East, prior mtg $10,500, due Jan. 28, 1904, 6 per cent.....200

ELTERMAN, Abraham, to John Katsman; Cannon St, 97 and 99; also Cannon St, w s, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....35,000

GORDEL, Charlotte H., to Sarah W. Thorp; James St, 4, due Feb. 2, 1905, 4 per cent., gold.....6,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Division St, 238 and 240, n e corner of Attorney St, 2 and 4, 5 years.....65,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Division St, 238 and 240, n e corner of Attorney St, 2 and 4, prior mtg $65,000, installments, 6 per cent.....17,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to William G. Gaston; 11th Av, n e corner of 183d St, due Nov. 22, 1909.....20,000

HENSEL, Rudolph, to Jenny Guidet and others, executors; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft s of 93d St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....122,000

HINNERS, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135th St, 851 East, 3 years.....3,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 24 St, n s, 103.2 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

JACOBWITZ, David, to Bernard Ojserkis; Columbia St, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

KARP, Louis, to Aaron M. Jaspoe and another; 117th St, 11 and 13 West, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,250

KARP, Louis, to Mordecai and others, trustees; 117th St, 11 and 13 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....45,000

KAUZER, Harris, to the State Bank; Forsyth St, 118, installments, 6 per cent., note.....3,000

KENT, Emily T., to Bowery Savings Bank; Wooster St, 60 and 71, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....80,000

KIRBY, Mabel B., to Progress Realty Company; Trinity Av, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, demand, gold.....1,500

KLAUBER, Moses, and wife to Peter Goetz; Prospect Av, old w s, 233 ft n of 165th St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....1,600

KNAUF, Charles, to Hattie J. Kellogg; Lot 565, map of Van Nest Park, due Aug. 1, 1906.....2,500

McCORMICK, Margaret E., to Augusta A. W. Tucker; 58th St, 15 West, 5 years.....45,000

McMAHON, Hugh, to Magdalena Bach; 25th St, 263 West, due July 1, 1906.....1,000

McNAMARA, Joseph, to Bowery Savings Bank; Fourth Av, s e s, 20.4 ft n of 88th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

MILLER, George F., to Mary Voorhees; 75th St, n s, 17.4 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 4½ per cent., gold.....27,000

NAVAVAL, Rudolph, to Rudolf, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Christopher St, n s, 130 ft e of 4th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....8,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Henry Mayer; Clinton St, 280, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

QUIRE, Stephen G., Jr., to Ernest Meyer; 126th St, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....3,000

ROBINSON, David, to James Quinn and another; Forrest Av, 870, due July 1, 1906.....4,500

RUDNICK, Max, to Isaac Schneidler; 110th St, n s, 332.6 ft s e of 5th Av, demand.....10,000

ROSENBERG, Abraham, and another to Henry Bosch; 1st Av, n s, 77.3 ft s of 76th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....6,000

ROSENBERG, Lizzie D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 106.3 ft s of Boone St, 1 year.....1,000

SADOWSKY, Reuben, to Stephen Kranz; 7th St, 260 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....13,000

SAHULKA, Frank A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 134th St, 950 East, 1 year.....2,000

SCHWAB, Isabella, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 126 East, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year.....5,000

SCHWAB, Isabella, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, s e corner 26th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

SMITH, Jessie D., to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Tiebout Av, as proposed, w s, 275.6 ft s of 169th St, prior mtg $4,250, installments.....750

STENGER, Katie, and another to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in the City of New York; 143d St, s s, 50 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years.....18,000

VOELLMEKE, Frans, to Julia Maybeck; 88th St, n s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.....1,000

WILTON, Charles, to Theodore F. Nichols; 62d St, n s, 211 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.....5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADOLFF, August, to Fred Reusser.....2,500

BRONNER, Leonard, to Charles Stich, (two assignments).....1

BURNETT, Henry C., Asst., and another to Frederick M. Kalb and another, (two assignments).....

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to George D. Scribe.....1,500

DEUTSCH, Albert, to Louis Lesse, all title.....1

DIETZ, Louis H., to Charles S. Albert.....2,000

EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Schole and others, executors and trustees, (four assignments).....20,000

EHRMANN, Ernest, and another, trustees, to Matilda Ehrmann, (three assignments).....120,000

ERHMANN, Ernest, to Ernest Erimann and another, trustees.....1

EHRMANN, Ernest, and another, trustees, to Samuel Scholle, (two assignments).....100,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to the Mercantile Trust Company, (three assignments).....245,000

FRIES, Longin P., to Thomas C. Arnow.....2,000

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Bernard Ojserkis.....2,000

KUREMAN, John, to Herman Kahn.....2,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank.....6,000

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY to James R. Smith, (four assignments).....Order of Court

ROCHMOVITZ, Abraham, to Charles Weissberg.....1

SMITH, Estelle, to Kiara Simon.....5,017

SMITH, Edmond R. executor and trustee, to North American Trust Company, (four assignments).....Order of Court

TODD, Robert W., to Anna M. Todd.....700

TROWBRIDGE, Jennie S., and another, executors and trustees, to James A. Trowbridge.....5,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another, to Babett Kohn.....1

WEIL, Jonas, and another, to Samuel Weil, (two assignments).....1

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV and 49th St, n e corner, 100.8x81.3; Frederick Ackman, Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors.....$70

8TH AV and 38th St, s w corner, 25x100; John Zolleran & Brother against Alfred H. Cohen, owner; John Abern, contractor.....756

18TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 75x114, Bronx; Church E. Gates & Co. against Swen Munson, owner & contractor; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, owner.....321

100TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 15x 100.11; Saverio Nappi against John Doe, owner; Forstman & Huffman, contractors.....1,300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CLINTON ST, 230; Henry Meyer loans to Harris J. Packtman and Henry Levin.....$16,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 214 to 220; Isaac Saltzman and another against Jacob Levy and another, 3 years.....$567

54TH ST, 451 West; R. H. Jaffray Company against Hammerstein & Denville, July 29, 1903.....247

119TH ST, 83 West; Bertha Kleiman against Morris Israels and Construction Company, March 12, 1903.....607

119TH ST, 418 and 420 West; John Otto against John Acker, Dec. 29, 1902.....500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 29 and 31; John Katzman against Israel Lippmann, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 153d St, s w corner, 81.4 x107.10x irregular; Mutual Mortgage Company against Planet Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bondheim & Bondheim.

1ST AV, 2,062, City of New York against Rosa Lattin, et al.; Lot 60, and against Ida M. Y. Lentilhon; 14th St, 636 East, same against Louis Lese; 71st St, 221 East, same against Bertha Litthauer; 39th St, 441 West, same against Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 45th St, 263 West, same against same; 39th St, 441 West, same against same; Monroe St, 204, same against same; 29th St, 504 West, same against Daniel McElhenny; 104th St, 440 West, same against Charles McElhargy and another; 26th St, 338 West, same against Francis P. McKeon; 2d Av, 415, same against George E. McQuade; 332 St, 344 East, same against David Mark; 86th St, 402 East, same against John Martin; 3d Av, 534, same against same; 35th St, 360 West, same against Enoch R. Moon; 30th Av, 504 West, same against Frederick S. Myers; 8th Av, 2,544, same against Grace Pestbauer; 86th St, 236 East, same against George F. Johnson; 38th St, 234 East, same against Sarah J. Knight and another; 52d St, 309 East, same against Sarah Jacobs; 47th St, 548 West, same against John D. Karst; Varick St, 117, same against Charles Bohde; 39th St, 252 West, same against William C. Birmingham; 4th Av, 108, same against Harriet Barton; 115th St, 345 East, same against Andrew Acconcia; 32d St, 415 West, same against Michael Tobin; King St, 13, same against John M. Williams; 124th St, 436 East, same against Elias J. Whitney and another; 8th Av, 100, same against Caroline S. Wilson; 8th Av, 104, same against same; West Houston St, 200, same against Henry Wellbrock; 39th St, 252 West, same against Jacob Schmuck; Mott St, 90 and 92, same against Henry Stone; 3d Av, 1,874, same against Adolph Smackling; Monroe St, 230, same against Annie Seiser; Division St, 210, same against Rubin Saltenstein and another; 2d Av, 1,442, same against William Rabenstein; 77th St, 452 East, same against Otto Doepfner; Sullivan St, 57, same against Della B. Burke; 3d Av, 2,264, same against Jacob Burlinson; 1st Av, 1,120, same against John Burlinson; 100th St, 345 East, same against Fannie W. Brown; Sheriff St, 83, same against Louis Easely; 3d Av, 1,436 East, same against Joseph B. Grollier; 29th St, 561 West, same against Elisabeth K. Finck and another; Renwick St, 1, same against Ambrose K. Irby; 117th St, 540 East, same against Mathilde Eidlitz and another; 10th St, 234 West, same against Minnie Bronleheim and another; 50 actions, (violation of Tenement House Acts;) attorney, O. L. Rives.

27TH ST, 107 West; Mary M. Sauer against Ella Sager and another, (partition;) attorney, M. A. Hulett.

32D ST, 218 West; 31st St, 217 West, and 8th Av, s s, 20.7 feet east of 31st St, 21.6x81.11, actions; William H. La Boyteaux against Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (three actions, to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

199TH ST, e s, 237.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Charlotte M. Tytus against Abe Salomon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES SIEDLER.—Charles Siedler confessed judgment yesterday for $5,064 in favor of Emilie de L. Havemeyer, administratrix of the estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer, for balance due on a note of $10,000 of the White Brick and Terra Cotta Company, made on Feb. 16, 1897, which was indorsed by Mr. Siedler.

THE MILLER, SEARS & WALLING COMPANY.—The Miller, Sears & Walling Company, wholesale dealers in hardware at 100 and 102 Reade Street, made an assignment yesterday to Harrison C. Balcom. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1901, by the firm of Miller, Sears & Walling, who were succeeded by the corporation Dec. 10, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000. In May last Frank D. Pitkin purchased the capital stock of the company, becoming the Treasurer, with John A. Gouldrup President. At that time the company owed $15,000, and had assets of $25,000, leaving an equity of $10,000. Afterward an order was obtained from the Supreme Court to change the name of the corporation to the Miller-Sears Company after July 11. Mr. Balcom, the assignee, said that the assignment is only temporary, and he expects to settle it up in a few days, and the company will resume business. The assets are in very good condition and will pay dollar for dollar. The liabilities are $20,000.

Out of Town.

HAZLETON BOILER COMPANY.—Upon the application of Mary A. C. Kennedy of Rutherford, N. J., Vice Chancellor Stevens in Trenton has appointed John L. Johnson as receiver for the Hazleton Boiler Company, a New York corporation having a plant at Rutherford. Liabilities are placed at $127,812.76. The assets will not reach $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BARNETT LEVY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed E. B. Hamlin receiver of the assets of Barnett Levy, wholesale dealer in tailors' trimmings at 234 Canal Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday, on the application of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. It was stated that the assets left are about $1,000 in stock and accounts, and creditors have employed a detective to find Mr. Levy, who has disappeared.

KRANIS & LAURIE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Kranis and Alexander Laurie, composing the firm of Kranis & Laurie, short manufacturers at 43 Walker Street, by the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $781. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred accounts to the State Bank, and made payments of $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them. They have been in business six years and formerly claimed to have a capital of $14,000.

ANDREA AMENDOLA.—Andrea Amendola, wholesale dealer in produce and fruits at 186 Chambers Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, which was sworn to on July 25. His liabilities are $8,275 and assets $1,910, consisting of stock, $900; accounts, $1,550, and cash in bank, $60. Among the creditors are Austin Kimball & Co., $4,155; Garguilo Brothers, $500, and Francesco Romeo & Co., $350. An attachment was obtained against Mr. Amendola on Tuesday by Austin Kimball & Co. on the ground that he had departed from the State.

Dresser Files a Bond.

D. Le Roy Dresser of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silks, &c., at 15 Greene Street, filed a bond of $50,000 of a surety company yesterday with United States Commissioner Alexander in the United States District Court to keep within the jurisdiction of the court, in pursuance of an order of Judge Adams in proceedings to stay an order of arrest obtained by Mrs. Mary R. H. Mayer in the Supreme Court.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, W. G. F., David W. McDonald, William Coverly, and David A. C. Smith.....Robert, and Richard Henderson.....$135

Terminal Warehouse Company, costs.....

AUGUS, George H.—J. N. Tally and another.....120

BRUSH, Thomas—J. H. Xanger.....47

BLIVEN, Alonzo P. and Ada M.—J. Albers, executor.....17,133

BROWN, Frank A.—A. Davis.....96

BYRON, Jacob, and Louis Lesbarsky—S. Rosenberg.....297

BATES, Charles A.—D. F. Mallett.....93

BUNKER, George F.—United Electric Light and Power Company.....35

COBB, Lewis P.—Gardiner and another.....577

COBB, William D.—C. Millang.....11

BERTI, Enrico P.—J. L. Gerson and another.....117

DEUTSCHBERGER, Charles—New York Edison Company.....28

EDWARDS, Gus—C. Milling.....27

EDWARDS, Ernest—T. Williams.....135

EARLEY, Cornelius J.—L. Mutry.....23

FEHRENBACH, Ernest—Mutual Commission Company.....503

FRANKEL, Morris G., and Samuel Tauber—M. Greenberg.....112

FOLEY, Michael—New York Breweries Company, limited.....4,089

FRANK, Herman—Simpson-Crawford Company.....291

FILARNO, Caroline—J. Mewberger.....12

FLEISCH, Simon—F. L. Goodwin, trustee.....1,018

GROSSMAN, Horace M.—A. Lewin.....38

HAGEMAN, Max—Mark Cross Company.....416

KAHN, Charles D.—B. Mayer.....140

KOHN, Samuel S.—H. Berkowitz and another.....116

KENNEDY, Michael—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York.....117

LEFFERTS, Harry I.—F. M. Barnes.....115

LEVY, Isaac—Leavitt and Goldsmith.....28

LEVERE, George, and Herman F. Richter—People of the State of New York.....500

McLAUGHLIN, Daniel M., and Charles A. Hanover, Griffin, &c.....109

METZGER, Charles E.—M. L. Phillips and another.....45

MECHANIK, Morris—Z. Last.....62

NAVAS, Alberto—M. E. Heise.....40

NIMMO, Robert A.—C. A. Frankel.....46

POLSTEIN, Myer, and Jacob Resnick—B. Levenson.....91

PRICE, Adolph H.—M. Bernheim and another.....33

PAIGE, Edward W.—R. Shipley.....110

PAGE, Marshall H.—Siegel-Cooper Company.....92

REILLY, Michael—A. Arrigoni.....511

REICHERS, Frederick—P. Mayer.....325

RICHARDS, James T.—Mark Cross Company.....441

RUE, Nellie—Bronx Granite Company.....206

SAFFOR

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Grand Central Station, New York, as follows:
North and West Bound Trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and those at 9:00 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 8:05 A. M., Troy 8:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—Adirondack, Montreal and Ithaca and Montreal Special. Dining Car.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:05.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Dining Car.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 4:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—ADIRONDACK EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:56 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24½ via N. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Daily. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." Arrives Chicago 10:45 next morning.
3:20 P. M.—Electric Lights and Fans. Cor. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
3:30 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Coaches. Dining Car. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:50, Indianapolis 3:40, Chicago 10:00 A. M., St. Louis 8:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. 24 hours to Chicago via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. C. Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL. Limited to Rochester only.
9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—"PACIFIC EXPRESS." Chicago 24 hours by Michigan Central to connect with Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN." Cars Vincent, Ordenshire, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 3:05 P. M. Sundays 4:45 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets, offices at 467, 261, 1,238 Broadway, 306 Fulton St., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St. Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St. and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "Information 50" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston 3:50 P. M., 9:40 P. M., 6:40 A. M.
Leave Boston 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:50 P. M., 9:40 P. M., 6:40 A. M.
*Daily. All other trains week days only.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 107, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Trains Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A.M.—For interm. points to Albany.
7:40 A.M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
8:40 A.M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
12:40 PM.—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
1:00 PM.—Chicago Express.
*2:10 PM.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
*4:40 PM.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*5:00 PM.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
*7:00 PM.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*8:00 PM.—For Roch., Niag. Falls, Buf. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:18 A. M., (2) at 1:10:45 A. M., (3) at 12:10 P. M., (4) at 12:45 P. M., (5) at 1:15 P. M., (6) at 1:45 P. M., (7) at 7:00 P. M., (8) at 11:20 P. M., (9) at 12:20 P. M., (10) at 12:30 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from other South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, *7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., 5:00, (5:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), *4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., *5:40 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*4:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA SHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. (1:10 Saturday only), 2:45, 3:30, 5:25, 8:45, 9:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays and Saturday nights, *4:00, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *2:35, *7:00, 10:00, *9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 11:00 P. M. (7:30, 10:00 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*2:35, *4:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., *2:00, 3:30, *5:00, 8:00, 11:00 P. M. (12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—(4:00, at 26, 15:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), 12:00 noon, 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, 14:00, 15:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, 9:00 A. M. Ft. Fremont, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 1,181 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 3 Court St., 5 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 944, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R'Y. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington..† 2:25AM | 1:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..*10:25AM | 10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:25PM | 12:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:25PM | 1:00PM Diner
Royal Limited..*1:25PM | 1:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..† 4:25PM | 4:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..† 4:25PM | 5:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..† 12:10nt. | *12:16nt. Sleeper
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 1,181 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 3 Court St., 5 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 944, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago Express..*12:10nt. | *12:16nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:35pm. | *3:40pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited..*4:35pm. | *7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*12:10nt. | *12:16nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*12:35pm. | *3:40pm. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*4:35pm. | *7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk ..*12:35pm. | *3:00pm. Diner
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only.
Offices: 1,181 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 3 Court St., 944, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Astor House, Grand Street Ferry, South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Dobrosses Sts. N. R.
7:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M. Sunday, Sunday charges: $12.50.

	W. 23 St.	Cortlandt
South Quick Local	7:10 AM	7:15 AM
Phillipsburg Express	9:10 AM	9:00 AM
Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Local	9:10 AM	9:00 AM
Easton & Scranton Express	12:40 PM	12:30 PM
Easton Local	3:40 PM	3:30 PM
Wilkesbarre & Scranton Express	4:10 PM	4:00 PM
Wilkesbarre Local	5:40 PM	5:30 PM

Tickets at 1,181, 367, 895, 1,542 and 1,216 Broadway, 263 and 369 Fulton St., 275 Columbus Av., 3 Court St., 944 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

If The Pennsylvania time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:00 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Fort Wayne, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (Dining Car) "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:28 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), (6:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 8:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:28 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8:25 A. M. week-days and 3:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:00 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor and Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:35 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, from foot of Twenty-third Street (Station.) 7:40, 8:52 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only) 2:25, 3:55, 3:25, 4:40, 4:55, and 6:53 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.) 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 6:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street only, 3:20 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 3:40 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, (Dining Car), 9:25, 9:55, 10:10 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 (Dining Car), 12:05 (Dining Car), 1:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:20) (Dining Car), 2:10, 3:25, (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:28 (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), (4:58 Chicago Limited for Germantown Junction only) 5:25, (Dining Car), 5:55, 6:25, 8:05, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car), 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car), 9:55, (St. Louis Limited), 10:25, 10:55, (Penna. Limited), 10:55 (Dining Car), A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 1:55, (Dining Car), 4:25, (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), (4:58 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only), 5:55, (Dining Car), 9:25, (Dining Car), 7:54, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 1,181 Broadway, 263 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 3 Court St., 5 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 944, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
6-27-1903.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42nd St.
12:15 A. M. ..... Way Train	2:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M. ..... Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:00 A. M. ..... Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon ..Express to Norwich.....	2:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. ..Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. ..Ellenville and Kingston..	3:15 P. M.
3:35 P. M. ..Express to Rockland....	3:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M. ..Day Express	8:00 P. M.

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Zeeland..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Vaderland..Aug. 22, 10 AM
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Ryndam..Aug. 19 | Potsdam..Sept. 9
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Cymric..July 31, 11 AM | Arabic..Aug. 7, 5 PM
Armenian..Aug. 4, 5 AM | Germanic..Aug. 12, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 5, Noon | Cedric..Aug. 14, 9 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
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Menominee..Aug. 8, 9 AM | Minnetonka..Aug. 22, 5 AM
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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken
Kaiser...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 8, 6:30 AM
Kronprinz.Aug. 11, 7 AM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 22, 6:30PM
K. Wm. II. Aug. 18, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 6, 4 PM
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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
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Friedrich..July 30, 10 AM | Luise...Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa..Aug. 6, 10AM | Friedrich..Sept. 3, 6 PM
Kurfuerst..Aug. 13, Noon | Barbarossa..Sept. 10, N'n
Bremen..Aug. 20, 2 PM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 17, 1 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Lahn...Aug. 15, 11 AM | Hohenst'n..Oct. 10, 11 AM
Friedrich..Aug. 29, 10 AM | Trave..Oct. 24, 11 AM
F. Irene..Sept. 12, 11 AM | Lahn...Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM | Hohenst'n..Nov. 21, 11 AM
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Moltke..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Penal'v'a..Aug. 22, 4 PM
Waldersee..Aug. 8, 5 AM | Victoria..Aug. 27, 10AM
P. Sigism'd..Aug. 15, 9 AM | Patricia..Aug. 29, 10:30AM

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BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills from Pier 36, foot Peck Slip, E. R., week days, Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. Str. W. O. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays, Str. ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT CITY 10 P. M.
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" West 22d St. " 8:40 "
" West 125th St. " 9:00 "
" 81st St. " 9:15 "
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New York to Providence.
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Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 890 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.
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from Pier 36, (new,) E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

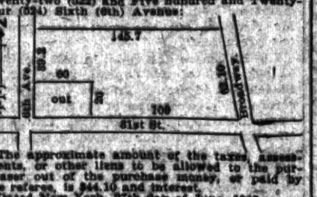
LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. WRIGHT vs. CHARLES C. MEIGS. You will please take notice that pursuant to the terms of an order of the Supreme Court, duly made and entered in the County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, made in the above-entitled action, you and each of you who are creditors of the copartnership of Wright & Meigs, formerly doing business at No. 148 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, are required to present your respective claims, accompanied by the affidavit in the usual form, to the undersigned referee at his office, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1903, otherwise you may be precluded from any dividend which may be paid by the receivers of said firm out of the assets in their hands.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1903. CHARLES C. CRISP, Referee, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fb-law6mTh&auS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. HARTLEY, plaintiff, against MARIE R. BADEAU and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of June, 1903, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being Nos. 1,255, 1,257, and 1,259 Broadway, and Numbers 628 and 630 Sixth Avenue, New York City, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Broadway, running thence westerly along said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred and nine (109) feet; thence northerly parallel with Sixth Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty (60) feet to an easterly side of Sixth Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue thirty-nine feet two inches (39 2-12 ft.) to the premises adjoining on the north, known as Number 626 Sixth Avenue; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the north, known as Nos. 626 Sixth Avenue and 1,261 Broadway, one hundred forty-five feet seven inches (145 7-12 ft.) to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway sixty-two feet ten inches, (62 10-12 ft.) more or less, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 27th, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street numbers being Fifteen (15) East Sixteenth (16th) St.:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to

PARKS THINKS OF TRIP TO SOUTH AFRICA

Accused Delegate Would Organize Johannesburg Workers.

Ironworkers at King's Bridge Power House Strike Rather Than Sign the Employers' Arbitration Plan.

Samuel Parks, the accused walking delegate, is contemplating a trip to South Africa, but those who have watched his career say that his going will depend in a measure on whether his power is broken at the meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union at Mannerchor Hall, Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, tomorrow night, when the Employers' Association announces that it will make a final proposition to the members to accept their proposed plan of arbitration. Parks has already captured three similar meetings with the aid of his personal following. He announced his possible removal from familiar scenes yesterday after the meeting of the United Board of Building Trades in Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, when he declared that the strike was to be a fight to a finish. There was, he said, at present about $35,000,000 worth of structural ironwork in progress about Johannesburg and Cape Town, and that he might be sent to organize the workers into unions.

"When they send 100 ironmen from Philadelphia to Egypt at $4 a day straight time, and give each one a gold watch when he returns, it shows that they have to come to this country, doesn't it?" he added.

"That would be a first-rate place for Parks to go," said Leonard K. Prince of the Employers' Board of Governors.

Delegate Pratt of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers stated that a strike had been declared on work in Porto Rico conducted by members of the Employers' Association. Secretary C. E. Cheney of the Iron League said at the Building Trades Club that responses had been coming in at such a rate to advertisements which appeared yesterday that they expected the league would be able to put between 1,000 and 1,500 men at work on Monday, when they have announced that they will resume operations, should the arbitration proposition be rejected at the Mannerchor Hall meeting. All the applications, he said, had come from the city or immediate vicinity.

"We will do nothing in regard to these applications, however, until the men have had their final chance to take action on the matter Friday night," he added. "It was the intention of the league, however, to circulate at once a letter written by David Mackay of the Operative Plasterers' Society, in part as follows:

The first court of arbitration in the building trade has been called into existence, its business finished, its decision rendered, and now the workmen of the locality become, as a matter of history, That it could be improved upon no one denied, yet in its experimental stage it so fully demonstrated its superiority over the fratricidal and vicious system of boycott in vogue that even if stationary that court has lived up to the expectation of its friends, and has confounded its enemies by its fairness and ability to settle the questions before it.

Of course, a large amount of valuable time was wasted in the introduction of unnecessary and irrelevant evidence, but until arbitration is put on a more solid basis it is well to incline to laxity than to have the pendulum swing to the other extreme.

Mr. Cheney announced that the Plate and Window Glass Association, handling and selling all the window glass in the City of New York, had joined issue with the league. Word had been received from the Tile Layers' Union that the arbitration plan, which they were the first to accept, although among the first to strike, was proving very satisfactory, and that reports showed that workmen in many different places were signing the agreement as individuals. Builders estimated that about 30 per cent. of the ironworkers in the city are now at work.

There was a strike at the King's Bridge power house yesterday, when twenty-eight ironworkers quit rather than sign the arbitration plan which was presented to them by Foreman Lyser, who left on strike on other jobs. It was stated at the United Board of Building Trades that 800 metallic lathers had been locked out for the same reason, and that the matter would be brought to the attention of District Attorney Jerome.

PARKS TRIAL DATE SET.

Jerome and Brann in a Tilt After Magistrate Ommen Held Delegates on Assault Charge.

Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions yesterday fixed Aug. 13 for the trial of Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, against whom there are four indictments charging him with extortion. Notice of application for a special jury panel for the Parks trial was served by Assistant District Attorney Rand.

Parks and Timothy McCarthy, his fellow-delegate, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday to answer a charge of assault preferred by Peter O'Neill, a member of the Plasterers' Union. The assault is alleged to have occurred at a Third Avenue saloon last Friday a week ago after a meeting of the housesmiths, and during the melee attendant upon the disturbance Parks himself is said to have been knocked sprawling to the floor.

Magistrate Ommen held Parks and McCarthy in $500 each for the Court of Special Sessions. District Attorney Jerome was in court himself to press the case and ex-Magistrate Brann represented Parks. After Attorney Jerome had held the defendants, Mr. Jerome asked that the papers be remitted forthwith to the Court of Special Sessions, so that the walking delegates might plead to-day.

"This is a most unusual request," said ex-Magistrate Brann. "In fact, in the District Attorney's conduct in both this and other cases against my client has been of a most extraordinary nature."

"When I am arguing I always assume I am arguing with a gentleman, said Mr. Jerome. "In this case I must beg to be spared as I want to spare the court any lengthy and useless harangues."

Magistrate Brann, his face flushed with anger, then retorted:

"I do not require any certificate of character from the District Attorney. I consider myself on a level with—yes, above him in every respect."

"No need to reply," remarked Mr. Jerome dryly, and that ended the colloquy.

STRIKING DRIVERS RIOTOUS.

Police Guard New York Transfer Company's Baggage Wagons.

Drivers for the New York Transfer Company, which handle a large proportion of the baggage between the railroads terminating in this city, struck yesterday, and their attacks on those who took their places resulted in several small riots on the west side. James Wendell of 311 Seventh Avenue was driving a load of trunks from the Liberty Street Ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey up Seventh Avenue to the company's stables at Thirty-eighth Street at about 8 o'clock last evening when at Twenty-eighth Street a half dozen men ran from the sidewalk with open knives, and cut the straps holding the load on the rear of the wagon. Many trunks fell to the asphalt and several of them broke, spilling their contents.

Cries of "Kill the scab" arose, but the men then attacked the harness, cutting it in many places. Two policemen ran up and protected Wendell from injury, and the reserves were called from the West Thirtieth Street Station. Temporary repairs were effected, and the wagon went on to the stable under police guard. Several hundred persons followed it and formed a big crowd on the west side of the way opposite the stables. Some one threw a stone toward the stable, and the police charged. There was a general rout, in which several children were knocked down. A policeman rode on each of the company's wagons late last night. The strikers refused to talk about their troubles.

General Manager Draper of the company said a committee of the drivers called upon him at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and asked him to sign an agreement promising the same rate of pay for one year, the same rate for overtime and recognition of the union. He said he would answer to-day, and at noon they returned and said they must have his answer at once. He promised it at 2 o'clock, but when they returned he refused to sign. Several men in the meantime had left their wagons, and he said that in all about sixty, or one-third of the working force, had left. He said there would be no trouble in filling the men's places, and laid stress upon the declaration that no increase in pay or change of hours had been asked for. The company, he said, had been in business for thirty-five years and had always worked harmoniously with its employes, paying half the expenses of their benevolent association.

CITY'S TENANTS ARE ROUTED.

Roofs Torn from Over the Heads of Persons Who Refuse to Leave Bridge Plaza Site.

Contractors who are removing the dwelling houses on the plaza of the new East River Bridge in Williamsburg are meeting with opposition from obstinate tenants. They have began tearing off the roofs of occupied houses, and last night at least four families were without any protection from the rain.

These houses were acquired by the city at private sales during the last few years, and were rented on an understanding that the tenants should have a month's notice to move. Notice was given and expired on July 25. The contractors then began work. The empty houses were torn down first, and on Tuesday several inhabitted ones were attacked.

In these were persons who had taken them by sub-letting from the city's tenants, and had paid rent until Aug. 1. There was so much trouble that work was stopped and a day's grace granted to all concerned during which they might move out. The greater number hurried away, but a few remained. These made trouble for the workmen yesterday.

One man on South Fifth Street refused to admit the men doing the work. When they threatened to break the door he met them with a revolver and said he would shoot if they did not go away. He was told that they only desired to remove the skylight and he admitted them. When he went to the roof half an hour later he found that it was almost gone. He moved out about midnight last night.

At another house a woman met the invaders with a very large and dirty mop and declared she would kill the first man who entered. Two men were told off to parley with her and keep her on guard while several others mounted the house from an adjoining roof and in less than an hour the roof was removed. She also moved out last night.

There was one pathetic incident. A widow with five children, including a baby in arms, lost their house and wandered about the streets looking for a resting place nearly all day and evening. At last some neighbors took them in for the night.

There are forty-one houses which have not been sold to the city as yet, and it will be necessary to condemn them. Their owners say that they receive more money on a condemnation sale than at a private one, and their refusal to sell, except in that manner, is solely a matter of speculation. Some of them are running a great risk in doing so, because in several instances the adjoining houses have been torn down leaving only the damaged "party-wall" to hold up the house. These walls are cracked and bulge badly, and a high wind might cause the house to collapse and kill the inmates.

KILLED HIMSELF IN BED.

Wife of Charles Tilden, a Theatrical Man, Believes He Shot Himself While Dreaming.

Charles Tilden, who was in charge of the advertising and programmes for F. F. Proctor's many theatres, was found unconscious in bed yesterday at his home, at 71 Prescott Street, Jersey City, with a bullet wound in his temple. Dying beside him was a pistol. He died later in a hospital.

Everybody in the house said the shooting was accidental. The police decided, however, to investigate, and see if there was any reason for suicide.

Mr. Tilden usually remained at the theatre until the close of the performance, and did not reach home until after midnight. He carried a pistol for self-protection, and it was his custom to place the weapon under his pillow when he retired. Mrs. Tilden believes that while dreaming her husband took the revolver from under the pillow and in some way the weapon was discharged. When she arose at 7 o'clock he was sleeping soundly. She was about to call him for breakfast at 8 o'clock when she heard a pistol shot.

Mr. Proctor, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, said he could not believe for a moment that Tilden intended to shoot himself.

"He had a good position with us," Mr. Proctor said, "was drawing a large salary, and was a thoroughly competent and honorable man. In his business affairs I am certain nothing was the trouble. He complained of a slight headache when he left here last night, but that was nothing unusual, and was natural after a hard day's work."

Mr. Tilden leaves two daughters. He was the son of Marmaduke Tilden of Larchmont, N. Y., and a nephew of Police Commissioner Thomas W. Tilden of Jersey City. His brother, Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., is President of the Pavonia Trust Company.

TESTIFY AGAINST BOLTE.

Lawyers Relate Their Version of Experiences in the Court of Accused Justice.

In the hearing of the charges against Justice Bolte, Attorney Schiff continued on the stand yesterday. He testified that he had asked for an adjournment in the case of the Egyptian Flag Cigarette Company versus Cominsky, in order to gain time to go over the evidence. He said it was his first appearance in court, and he was excited, being alone in the case. He admitted that he did not remember exactly whether he took exception to Justice Bolte's denials of his motions. It was also a matter of doubt to him whether the assessment should have been $5 or $10 costs.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby testified that in the case against Seaton, Conkling & Lorillard for obstructing the sidewalk at 296 Broadway a decision for the defense was rendered after the twenty days for appeal had expired.

Attorney Abraham S. Schomer then told of various adjournments in two of his cases, in one of which he himself was denied an adjournment when bills of particulars had not been filed.

Miss Alice Serber, an attorney at 68 Park Row, said that she had appeared in the case of Kreisberg versus the Diebold Safe and Lock Company.

"I was in court early in the morning of the day set. Justice Bolte did not put in an appearance before noon, and I was not allowed a jury. I was allowed a jury the next day, but the case was adjourned. I withdrew my demand for a jury upon the advice of the Clerk of the Court, who said that juries were very hard to get, and my case would not be reached for six months. I had two specific adjournments in addition to several others, and the case was finally settled out of court."

The next witness, Jacob Burnstone, appeared for the defense in the case of Johnstein versus Krausman. Max Levine appeared for the plaintiff. Burnstone testified that he had protested against Levine's appearance in court because he was not an attorney. Justice Bolte had replied:

"Go on with the case."

During the trial Justice Bolte was said to have asked of Mr. Levine: "Shall I make it a half, or will a third do?" The action was for $175 and the judgment was for $60.

The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOTEL CASHIER IS ACCUSED.

Disappeared from the Algonquin and Arrested Near Buffalo for Theft.

Howard P. Young, formerly cashier at the Hotel Algonquin, 59 West Forty-fourth Street, was brought back to this city yesterday from West Seneca, near Buffalo, by Detective Weller. Young is charged with larceny of the hotel funds. He disappeared on Saturday, and Frank M. Case, manager of the hotel, says he took $150. He at once notified the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which had gone on Young's bond to the amount of $10,000, and they in turn notified Police Headquarters.

Detective Weller thought he would find Young in Buffalo, where his mother resides. He went there and learned that the man was in West Seneca with his wife.

NAMED TO OPPOSE SEXTON AND HAGAN

Morrison Chosen to Head Nineteenth District Fight.

Charles F. Murphy's Attitude Said to be Favorable to the Anti-Sexton and Anti-Hagan Ticket.

Opposition to John B. Sexton as the Tammany leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District crystallized last evening when at a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club held in the Broadway Arcade, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, Philip A. Morrison formally was placed in the field as an opposition candidate.

This action is generally regarded as having the approval of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, because of the close relations in the past between Sexton and William S. Devery, especially when the latter was Chief of Police and Sexton was Commissioner. Morrison, however, not only will combat Sexton, but also will fight the candidacy of James J. Hagan, ex-Warden of the Tombs, and until very recently one of the most trusted of Sexton's lieutenants.

The meeting last evening was held in the rooms of the Regular Tammany Primary Election Committee, another anti-Sexton and anti-Hagan organization. W. J. K. Kenny presided and resolutions against Sexton and Hagan were adopted, much enthusiasm being shown by the 300 voters present. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, The membership of the Nineteenth Assembly District Democratic Association has, for many years, represented but a comparatively small part of the Democratic voters of the district, although it is intended by the rules of the Democratic Register of the County of New York that all voters enrolled as Democrats in the district shall be members of the association; and

Whereas, This condition is the result of carelessness and lack of interest shown by the representative of that association in the Executive Committee, John B. Sexton, who is again nominated for election to the executive position; and,

Whereas, The primary election of the Democratic Party in the Nineteenth Assembly District is due, not alone to John B. Sexton, but in great part to the influence exerted over him for years by James J. Hagan, who recently deserted him, believing the time ripe to pluck for himself the honor of which Sexton is to be deprived.

Resolved, that, moved by intense earnestness to do that which is best, for the advantage of the Democratic Party, and assured that John B. Sexton, through his laxity, his carelessness, and his general inefficiency, is not entitled to re-election to the Executive Committee, and that James J. Hagan, on account of his former close association with John B. Sexton, his encouragement of him in the methods which have kept the Democratic Party of the district in the path of disaster, his plain desire to further his personal ends rather than to benefit his party, and his foul assaults upon reputable Democrats of the district, is in every sense unfit for the place he seeks than is the man whom he desires to supplant.

We, the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, rejecting the candidacy of both John B. Sexton and James J. Hagan, do hereby proceed to nominate to the post of honor as member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the County of New York, a Democrat of standing representing and residing in the district, whose party interest is real, whose speech is clean, whose associations are reputable, and whose past will be a guarantee of his likelihood that he will be efficient in leadership.

After the resolutions had been adopted Albert P. Massey placed Mr. Morrison in nomination, being seconded by Henry L. Joyce, Henry Willcox, Frank Trenholme, and George P. Nicholson. They all dwelt on the charge that Mr. Sexton has neglected the interests of the Democrats in the district, and has not given the proper time or attention to the leadership. Then when the nomination had been made, by acclamation, Mr. Morrison, who is one of the clerks of the Supreme Court, was brought forward, but in a body speech.

"I am not much on speechmaking," said Mr. Morrison, "but rather am a man who must be judged by what he does. If you back me up and I win in this fight, as I believe I must, I can assure you that the district will have a leader giving his time and attention to the interests of the Democrats here and that is something we have not known for a long time."

An appeal to the voters of the district will be framed, and together with the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Regular Tammany Primary Election Committee, Mr. Morrison will proceed with a fight throughout the Nineteenth District.

MAY NAME JUSTICE WERNER.

Republican Nomination for Court of Appeals Vacancy in 1904 Said to be Promised.

According to the plans of the Republican State leaders, as outlined last night, Justice William E. Werner of Rochester, now sitting as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, will be nominated next year by his party for the place on the bench to be left vacant at the close of the year through the retirement under the age limit of Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton. It is thought his opponent may be Attorney General Cunneen of Buffalo.

Justice Werner ran for the Judgeship last year on the Republican ticket, his opponent being Judge John Clinton Gray, running on the Democratic ticket to succeed himself, having completed the fourteen-year term for which he originally was elected. Backed by the prestige of having served a full term on the Court of Appeals bench, Judge Gray was elected, being the only Democrat on the State ticket so honored, with the exception of Attorney General Cunneen. The Republicans this year will have no good opportunity to run Justice Werner again, as it has been decided by both parties to unite on the nomination and election of Judge Denis O'Brien of Watertown, whose term expires with the present year.

Judge O'Brien was elected on the Democratic ticket, and will be renominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans at their State Committee meeting. It is understood, however, that the nomination in 1904 has been promised to Justice Werner, who in reality has became a part of the court through his special assignment to sit as an emergency Judge.

As to the candidacy of Attorney General Cunneen against him, that is said to be largely a matter of conjecture, but it has been understood for some time that the Attorney General desired to go on the Court of Appeals bench.

WHITAKER WRIGHT SAILS.

Promoter Says He Expects Vindication on the Charges Pending in England.

Whitaker Wright sailed yesterday on the Oceanic in charge of Detectives Willis and Phillips, to answer charges growing out of the failure of the London and Globe Finance Company.

"I have been ill since my arrival here," said the promoter, "and for that reason I did not care to make the ocean voyage at this time. I believe my return to England will result in my complete vindication. The charges made against me are all spite work on the part of some counselors in England who represent the small fry. These persons probably thought they had not received enough attention during the investigation of my affairs. I have no doubt that this matter will be sifted through in a manner favorable to me. I did not run away, but remained in England during an investigation of my affairs that lasted nearly two years. I was greatly surprised at my arrest here. Indeed, I stayed in London against the advice of my physicians. My arrest interfered with my plans of travel, which I had contemplated for my health."

Stateroom 49 had been reserved for Mr. Wright, but when he saw it he protested that it was too small, so he was transferred to Suites 3 to 7, on the promenade deck, one section of which contains a library.

According to the British detectives the charge in England is that of felony, for which twenty years' imprisonment is the maximum sentence.

Fire Captain Honan Is Retired.

Commissioner Sturgis announced yesterday that he had retired Capt. John S. Honan of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 19, at his own request. Honan was appointed to the Fire Department in 1863, was made an Assistant Foreman in 1885, and a Captain Nov. 19, 1888. He received the Stephenson medal for having the best disciplined company in 1891.

MARRIED HIS POLITICAL AIDE.

Assemblyman McCarthy's Bride Helped in His Campaign Last Fall.

The wedding of Assemblyman Eugene J. McCarthy of the Twenty-third Assembly District to Miss Geronica M. Goodwine, daughter of Philip M. Goodwine of 18 Lawrence Street, Manhattanville, took place in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, at 7 o'clock last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gerard Huntman, pastor of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Celia Goodwine, the bride's sister. John J. Smith was best man. The bride was given away by her father. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Assemblyman McCarthy, who is only twenty-three years old, is known as the "baby" of the Assembly. During his campaign last Fall Miss Goodwine, who was then a schoolteacher, made a personal canvass of the district, and accompanied Mr. McCarthy on his speaking tours.

STATEN ISLAND TRANSIT SUIT.

United States Circuit Court Dismisses Action Against Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

An opinion was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of much interest to the stockholders of the old Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, which corporation was absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway interests. In his opinion, Judge Platt sustains the demurrers interposed by the railway companies in two actions commenced against them in the United States Circuit Court by Robert L. Redfield, as executor. In sustaining the demurrers, Judge Platt also dismisses both bills of complaint filed by Mr. Redfield, but, the court states, "without prejudice."

The Baltimore and Ohio, in 1883, acquired 51 per cent. of the capital stock of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, in return for its guarantee of the Staten Island Company's bonds. In 1898, with, the plaintiff charges, "ulterior motives," the Baltimore and Ohio defaulted in its guarantee and also caused the Rapid Transit Company to default in the payment of the interest of the bonds, although earned. An agreement was effected, the plaintiff alleged in his complaint, between the Baltimore and Ohio and the stockholders, to foreclose their mortgage, and thus enabled it to acquire the controlling interest in the Staten Island Company, through the foreclosure sale. The plaintiff asked that a number of shares of the stock of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, equivalent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company's holdings in the old Rapid Transit Company, to wit, 2,550 shares, be assigned by the Baltimore and Ohio to the old Rapid Transit Company. As a relief the plaintiff demanded that the defendants transfer to him 100 shares of the new Staten Island Rapid Transit Company.

The defendants demurred to the two bills of complaint on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction, and that the plaintiff and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company were indispensable party defendants, and in addition to both being citizens of the State of New York, should be joined as such defendants in the action. The plaintiff asserts he asked the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to bring the suit against the Baltimore and Ohio in its corporate capacity, and that he would consider its failure to do so as a refusal.

To Design New Staten Island Boats.

Commissioner Hawkes of the Department of Docks and Ferries announced yesterday the retaining of A. Cary Smith of the firm of Cary Smith & Barbey for the designing of the ferryboats to be built for the Staten Island ferry traffic. He also announced the appointment of Col. E. A. Stevens of the firm of Stadler, Perkins & Field as consultant in this work. Col. Stevens built the first screw propellor in use in New York Harbor.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSTIGATOR OF A PUBLICATION.—The complaint in an action brought by Charles O. Weston against John P. Weston charged the defendant with having said, in the presence of certain newspaper men, for publication, that "now that my brother (the plaintiff meaning) has sunk so low, he turns to blackmail me. It is blackmail, nothing else. He (the plaintiff meaning) spends considerable time in gambling. His wife (the plaintiff's wife meaning) has been forced to go to work while their little child is being cared for at my house until a place can be found for it. I realized that he (the plaintiff meaning) has become so abandoned that he (the plaintiff meaning) would take any means to obtain money." The defendant insisted that even conceding that he uttered the words complained of, they were not actionable per se—that is, in themselves—and that as no special damages were alleged the plaintiff could not recover. The plaintiff, Weston, on the other hand, insisted that the words were actionable because they charged him with crime. The Fourth Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment in the court below dismissing the complaint, holds that the language used constituted a libel. The publication would, the court said, by Presiding Justice Adams, expose to contempt and tend to degrade, defame, and injure the person of whom they were spoken. The Presiding Justice called attention to the fact that some words, while not actionable if spoken, become so if written. It appeared that an interview which the reporters had with the defendant Weston about a divorce suit and an alienation of affections action gave rise to the alleged libel. The court finds that the defendant not only knew that he was making statements to the reporters, but that he was advised, before making them that such statements were for publication. Presiding Justice Adams added, however, that it was altogether possible that a jury might find that the defendant, although the proximate cause of the publication, was yet void of any malicious intent, and, therefore, not justly amenable to substantial damages; but that was a question for the jury and not for the court to determine.

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RIGHT TO ACT WITH A POLITICAL PARTY.—Can a member of one political party, when refused a nomination for office by those of his own political faith, but who is nominated and elected on the ticket of the opposition party, act with the latter party in things purely political? The Fourth Appellate Division has decided that he can. The question came before the court in this way: A Mr. Feich, a Supervisor from the town of Castile, in Wyoming County, after having been refused a nomination for the office by his fellow-Republicans, was placed in the field and elected by the Democrats. When the time came for selecting a paper to publish the session laws, Mr. Feich acted with the Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors. It was contended that this action on his part was illegal. Presiding Justice Adams, for the court, said that Feich, having been elected upon the Democratic ticket, and in recognition of his obligation to that party having announced at the solicitation of some of its members that he would vote with them upon questions involving political considerations only, was a representative of that party to all intents and purposes within the meaning of the statute which provides the manner in which the publication of the Session Laws in each county shall be accomplished. (Laws of 1892, Chapter 686, Section 19.) "True," continued the presiding Justice, "he was a Democrat in principle; but he had been selected by the electors of that party as its representative from the town where he resided, with full knowledge of his general political preferences, as we must assume; he had been asked by several of his Democratic colleagues upon the board to co-operate with them in the selection of a paper, and his right to do so was not questioned by any one at the time the designation was made, but, upon the contrary, was apparently acquiesced in by the three members who voted for the plaintiffs' paper."

GROUT NAMES TAMMANY MAN

Controller Grout yesterday appointed Edward A. Slattery as Chief of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears and Assessments in the place of Col. William E. McFadden, who died suddenly about two months ago.

In announcing the appointment, the Controller said that Mr. Slattery, who is a Tammany Hall man, had earned his promotion because of the efficiency and ability displayed while acting as Deputy Collector under Col. McFadden. The Controller said that politics was not permitted to enter into the matter at all.

CRAFT OF ILL ODOR PLAGUES BROOKLYNITES

Smell of Acidulated Fish Scraps Wafted Over the Bay.

Steamship Laden with Fertilizers Springs a Leak and Comes to Anchor—Board of Health Acts.

There is hope ahead for people who live in the Hamilton Avenue district of South Brooklyn. Tuesday and Monday and Sunday and Saturday despair prevailed and life was unanimously voted not worth the living. Men walked the streets with hard, set faces, and women looked through closed windows with expressions that betokened mute suffering.

Children played no more in the gutters nor made mud pies in the wake of the watering cart. Young maidens, always particular in the neighborhood, turned up their noses at all their acquaintances, while the youth, instead of resenting the slights in manly fashion, shrank from the public gaze and spent their time hating themselves in the privacy of their apartments.

In the night time little groups of people gathered around bonfires constructed of old rubber boots and hair mattresses, glad even for such temporary relief as was offered when a bit of breeze wafted the savory odor to their nostrils, while three-for-five cigars, selling at such a premium that only the wealthy could afford them, in the more pretentious residences were waved about in the manner of Japanese joss sticks.

All this trouble began about last Thursday, when the steamship George Farwell, sailing from Tiverton, R. I., for Savannah, Ga., sprung a leak off Sandy Hook and made for Erie Basin for repairs. The Farwell had a cargo of acidulated fish scraps which ultimately were intended for fertilizing purposes, but needed to be aired awhile before even mother earth could assimilate them.

The Farwell would not have been mistaken for a floating geranium patch even if she had not sprung the leak and had had her hatches all properly battened down; but after the salt water got in among the acidulated fish scraps the Farwell's condition was beyond all description. As she steamed up the harbor last Thursday morning waves of permeated atmosphere radiated from her as a centre, and within the sphere of influence thus created she was supreme.

Coming to anchor off Erie Basin the Farwell chose a time when the wind was in the east, and succeeded in taking a position in midstream without exciting the attention of the shore dwellers. Off in the channel it was awful, and when on Friday morning the police boat Patrol poked her own nose and those of her crew into one of the breaths of acidulated fish scraps her Captain put for the Battery and notified the Health Department.

The department tug Franklin Edson made its way through the odors staggeringly to the Farwell's windward side, and Inspector Bramley told Capt. Dillon that he must either go away or get rid of the fish scraps. Dillon said that on Monday he would have the cargo lightered and sent out to sea while the Farwell was being repaired, and it was allowed to go at that.

On Saturday the wind changed around into the southwest, and then it was that the Hamilton Avenue people began to take notice. Said "Dan" McManus, who works on Pier A, Erie Basin, yesterday:

"It was Saturday mornin' when I did take notice av it, an' me wife she says to me, says she, 'for the good Lord's sake, Dan,' she says, 'do ye mind th' smell?' 'I do,' says I, 'and it's myself that thinks the dead horse boat had run aground on th' flats and split its load.' 'No, Dan,' says me wife, says she, 'the dead horse boat was newer like unto that. Compared to that the dead horse boat is American Beauty roses.'"

Then McManus told how the smell had grown and grown all day until night came, and the people could not go down to the dock at the foot of Conover Street, and Pat Shea, who lived on Van Brunt Street, said that his baby was made sick and how people held indignation meetings. This condition continued all day Sunday, and at times on Monday, when the wind was right, Monday night and some of the time Tuesday. The unloading began Tuesday. The lighters taking a position on the windward side of the Farwell so that the same shift of wind that brought relief to Hamilton Avenue people yesterday started the perfume floating out toward the main channel again.

A whiff of it sauntered in through the windows of Dock Commissioner Hawkes at Pier A, North River, yesterday morning, and he in his turn notified Dr. Lederle.

"I don't know what I can do," the doctor said. "We can't send the ship to sea or she'll sink. I fancy the only thing to do is long as they are unloading is to have them get a cargo of disinfectant, which is pretty bad itself, but perhaps a less evil than acidulated fish scraps."

Yesterday afternoon the work of unloading was about three-quarters finished, and it was expected that the Farwell's cargo could be sent out to sea to wait for its ship's repairs by early morning, this in accordance with instructions given by the President of the Board of Health.

RICE GAMBIT TOURNEY ENDS.

Advantage Was with the Blacks Throughout the Contest.

The final game in the Rice gambit tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club between Roething and Hanham—the former having returned from Sylvan Beach, the scene of the State meeting—was contested yesterday, and, resulting in favor of Roething, enabled him to tie Phillips for fifth place. The first, second, and third prizes of $50, $30, and $20 were awarded to Julius Finn, Dr. H. Keidans, and B. Siegheim, respectively. The remaining $100 of the prize fund was divided among all the competitors, prize winners included, in proportion to the number of victories scored by each, drawn games not counting for this purpose.

The result of the tournament is that the attack is at a considerable disadvantage in the Rice gambit, as black scored at the rate of two games out of three throughout. The figures were 34 for black, 17 for white, and 5 drawn. Siegheim, the third prize winner, accomplished most with the attack, winning four with white and the same number with black. Finn and Keidans each won three and lost four with the attack. The former's score with black was 6½ to ½, while the latter's was 5½ to 1½. The final scores of all the players are appended:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Finn	5½	4½	Phillips	6½	7½
Keidans	5½	5½	Roething	6½	7½
Siegheim	5	6	Hanham	5	9
Halpern	7	7	Delmar	5	9

Harry N. Pillsbury, the American chess champion, and his wife returned unannounced to this country Tuesday on board the steamship Menominee. They were absent in Europe for a year and a half, and during that time the champion competed in four international tournaments, two at Monte Carlo and one each at Hanover and Vienna. He will undertake an American tour early in the Fall.

Jersey City's Tax Budget.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday adopted the tax budget for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. It appropriates to the various departments $2,562,600, against $2,558,469 for the current year. Of this amount the city will receive from the State $722,167 for school tax, railroad taxes, and election expenses. The tax rate will not be struck until about the middle of August, but it will not vary greatly from the current rate, which is $20.57 for each $1,000 of ratables.

Agent Still Held as Contract Laborer.

The appeal of William F. Vizer, confidential agent of a British business house, which sent him to this country to establish a branch office in Savannah, from the ruling of the Ellis Island authorities in holding him for deportation under the contract labor law, was dismissed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, according to a report received by Commissioner Williams yesterday.

Made more washable vests this season than ever before—over 20,000 vests.

Sold more washable vests than ever before—that leaves lots of odds and ends.

So we've cleaned house in the stock, marked down some 3000 vests from higher prices.

All sizes, from 32 to 46 in. chest.

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UNION FRANCHISE GRANTED

Board of Estimate Again Acts on Bronx Railway Project.

Aldermen May Approve It This Time—Jumel Mansion to be Bought for $235,000.

For the second time the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday granted a franchise to the Union Railway Company for a line across the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and thence over Macomb's Dam Bridge. On the previous occasion when the franchise was granted it was killed in the Board of Aldermen. The board was urged to take action yesterday so that the Aldermen can get the franchise before them on Friday and possibly take action at that time if the attendance is sufficient.

Alderman Peck of the Bronx, together with the counsel for the road, urged the granting of the franchise so that there may be a continuous line across the Harlem River to enable Bronx residents to make direct connections with the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway and with the elevated road at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The board also authorized the expenditure of $235,000 for the purchase of the Jumel mansion and property, on Washington Heights. The first price set on the property by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, the owner, was $305,000. Against this was the appraisement of $220,000 made by the Historical Society, which was advocating its purchase, and a like appraisement by Bryan L. Kennelly. A letter from Mrs. Earle was read at yesterday's meeting, stating her willingness to accept $235,000, and this was agreed to. The property consists of twenty-seven city lots, between West One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, Jumel Terrace and Edgecombe Avenue, overlooking the Speedway.

A grant of $250,000 was allowed to the Board of Education for new sites for schoolhouses and equipments. When this matter came up, however, Controller Grout made some pointed remarks in regard to the bookkeeping in the department.

"The system of bookkeeping in the Board of Education is all wrong," he declared. "They have the custom of charging work they are going to do against appropriations granted, and they now are $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 ahead. For instance, recently we granted an appropriation for sites, and the board negotiated for a site which was to cost $185,000. Promptly that $185,000 was entered as a charge against the appropriation, although it will be months before the money will be spent. Then a few days ago I bought the same property in for $150,000, so the charge made by the board is $25,000 out of the way. I don't know where the board is at, and it don't know so we have got to get it to work on their books and find out. I intend to put a stop to the thing. They have this system of bookkeeping and then complain to the people that we will not give them enough money for the educational work of the city."

"Why are the educational people doing this talking?" asked President Cantor.

"For the purpose of getting their names in the paper, I guess," said the Controller.

"A most extraordinary motive," dryly observed Mr. Cantor, while even the Mayor and the Controller smiled.

"You had better look out for Auditor Cook; you know he sued Controller Coler for libel," said Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn.

"Yes," said Mr. Grout, "but the suit was dropped as soon as Mr. Coler went out of office."

Other appropriations granted included $225,000 for the construction of a bridge over Flushing Creek to connect Flushing with Long Island City, and $250,000 for the construction at Fordham Heights of approaches and abutments on which to place the present bridge at King's Bridge, which is to be floated down to Fordham.

Contractor McDonald on the rapid transit subway work at first intended to use this bridge by constructing a second deck for the use of subway system, but it was found that the foundations were not of sufficient strength, so he will build a new bridge at that point and the city will gain the old structure to put on the new abutments at Fordham. An appropriation of $900,000 was granted for the construction of the Erasmus Hall High School and the Eastern District High School in Brooklyn.

PIN MADE PRESENCE KNOWN.

It Stuck Coutts's Fellow-Prisoner After He Denied Having It.

Charles C. Coutts was held yesterday by Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of grand larceny in obtaining jewelry in exchange for worthless checks.

Rudolph Thorne of 25 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, alleged that he had answered an advertisement in a newspaper inviting persons to call at the Astor House and exchange old jewelry for cash. He met Coutts at the hotel and gave him a valuable diamond ring in exchange for a worthless check drawn on the Hide and Leather National Bank.

Coutts was arrested Tuesday night as he was about to leave the hotel.

While the case was waiting in court Mrs. Anna G. Melville of 220 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street entered to get a warrant for Coutts, charging that he gave her a worthless check for $135 in exchange for a diamond pin. When she saw the prisoner she shouted:

"You villain, give me back my diamond pin!"

She was silenced by the court officers, who learned the facts and caused her to make a charge against Coutts.

Although Coutts denied having the pin, it strangely came to light. Coutts had slipped it under his waistcoat, and it had slipped down inside his trousers. The point of the pin protruded, sticking into another prisoner, who shouted: "Look out! It's pricking me."

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., to Insurance Class.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society's free course of tuition in life assurance to 1903 college graduates who have worked their way through college was brought to a close last evening, when a dinner was given to the members of the class in the Lawyers Club. William Henry Baldwin, Jr., made an address on the importance of